



BOROUGH OF BEDFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH IN BEDFORD

1966

REPORT
OF THE
SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



BOROUGH OF BEDFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH IN BEDFORD

1966

REPORT

OF THE

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

MARGARET A. GLASS, B.Sc.(Glasg.),
MB.,Ch.B.(Glasg.),D.P.H.(Cantab.),

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND ACTING SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

together with the Report of

E. AVISON, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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REPORT

OF THE

**Acting Medical Officer
of Health**

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31st DECEMBER, 1966)

ALDERMAN L.H. NICHOLSON, M.B.E. (Chairman)

COUNCILLOR J.B. WOOLLISCROFT (Vice Chairman) (The Mayor)

COUNCILLOR P.C. CHESTER

COUNCILLOR J.M. COLEMAN

COUNCILLOR E.J. FIFIELD Ph.D., N.D., D.O.

COUNCILLOR A.W. GRIFFITHS

COUNCILLOR H. RISCHMILLER

COUNCILLOR M.M. STILL

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Chief Welfare Officer:

C. L. SHARP, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Died 10th March, 1967)

Acting Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Chief Welfare Officer:

MARGARET A. GLASS, B.Sc.(Glasg.) M.B., Ch.B.,(Glasg.), D.P.H.(Cantab)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer:

VACANT

E. E. HENDERSON, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. Resigned 12.6.1966

Chief Public Health Inspector:

E. AVISON, F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

E. J. CONSTABLE, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Chief Clerk

F. J. DIX

Superintendent Nursing Officer:

*MISS W. FROST, S.R.N., S.C.N., H.V.'S. Cert., Q. Nursing Certificate

Chief Mental Welfare Officer:

*C. W. FRENCH, A.A.P.S.W.

Dental Surgeon:

J. E. CRUIKSHANK, L.D.S.

Social Welfare Officer:

MISS M. McDOWALL

Occupational Therapist:

VACANT

MRS. M.A. BRADLEY M.A.O.T. Resigned 31.3.1966 - re-engaged
on sessional basis 14.11.1966

Welfare Officer:

MRS K.J.M. HARRISON APPOINTED 19.9.1966

Home Teacher for the Blind:

MISS I. TURNER

MISS C.M. MILLS (APPOINTED 4.7.1966)

*Whole time officers of the Bedfordshire County Council undertaking
supervisory duties or working in shared service capacity.

Telephone No.
Bedford 67422

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BEDFORD.

May, 1967

To: HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN &
COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As your Acting Medical Officer of Health, having commenced on the 25th January, 1967, I pen my name to this Report on work which was performed under the direction of the late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. C.L. Sharp.

The year under review was an unfortunate one in that Dr. Sharp was taken ill on the 20th June and apart from a short period in October and November, was prevented by his illness from undertaking any active duty, and his regrettable death followed on the 10th March, 1967.

I desire to express here my high estimation of Dr. Sharp's work in Bedford over the last ten and a half years and to record that he had obtained national repute for his work in preventive medicine, particularly in relation to Diabetes and Glaucoma.

The Department also lost the services of Dr. E.E. Henderson, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, on his appointment as Deputy County Medical Officer of Health for Bedfordshire on the 12th June 1967. However, until my arrival here Dr. Henderson maintained an oversight of the Department with the approval of the County Council and Dr. M.C. Macleod, the County Medical Officer of Health, and this was greatly valued.

In commenting on this Report, attention is called to the birthrate 20.1 per thousand, which is above that for England and Wales, namely, 17.7.

The death rates for Bedford, and England and Wales were 10.6 and 11.7 respectively, and as will be seen the local rate is very good indeed, being below that for the country.

It will be noted that the number of births has decreased by nearly 50 and that the number of illegitimate births is less than the previous year.

A new permanent Clinic was opened in Queens Park in August, replacing a hired hall and this is now proving to be very

useful indeed. In the very near future it is expected that a medical practitioners' unit will be attached to this Centre.

No serious outbreaks of infectious disease occurred, and the number of measles cases, although still high was somewhat lower than the previous year. No doubt, the trial scheme for measles vaccination now operating in Bedford, will have the effect of greatly reducing the incidence of this disease in the immediate future.

The nursing services, I am pleased to say, maintained their high standard of efficiency, although the establishment of Health Visitors is below strength.

From the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector it will be seen that the environmental conditions in the town are reasonably good, and your Inspectors have kept constant watch to prevent lowering of standards of hygiene, have continued to obtain sanitary improvements in premises and to educate food handlers and, indeed, everyone to whom visits had to be paid in the importance of personal cleanliness.

The welfare services continue to grow as will be observed when the details are perused, but I feel that more can be done providing the towns-people are aware of the facilities available, and the necessary staff is engaged. It is worth noting that so little is known about these services by the public.

Since arriving I have been impressed by the forward looking work in certain sections of the Department, particularly the close integration of Health, Welfare, and School Work, whereby each aspect of a semi-medical problem can be dealt with expeditiously and with the least inconvenience possible to the person or family concerned. The work on ascertainment of undiscovered Diabetes and Glaucoma, the clinic for the provision of visual aids, whereby some partially sighted persons almost miraculously are given reading vision even for newsprint, and the successful Health Visitor attachment to a General Practitioner group practice, are also very interesting features of the Public Health Department in Bedford. I have found that relations between the Medical Officer and the General Practitioners is good, and helped to quite a degree by their ability to meet in a semi-social semi-educational atmosphere at the recently built Medical Institute in the grounds of the Bedford Hospital.

I must say that on reviewing this report and the work of the Department it is very obvious that all members of the staff, sometimes under difficult conditions, have undertaken their duties in a very trustworthy and conscientious manner and their attention in this way

made it much easier for me to take over my duties on arrival.

May I also express my thanks to the members of the Health and Welfare Committee and to the Chief Officers for the help given me.

Your Obedient Servant,

MARGARET A. GLASS,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

				Rate per 1,000 live births
Infant Deaths (under one year of age) -				
Total	17	10	27	18.3
Legitimate	15	8	23	15.6
* Illegitimate	2	2	4	2.7

* Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births - 26.6

	Rate per 1,000 live births			
Infant Deaths (under four weeks of age -				
Total	15	5	20	13.6
Legitimate	13	4	17	11.5
Illegitimate	2	1	3	2.1
Infant Deaths (under one week of age) -				
Total	14	4	18	12.2
Legitimate	12	3	15	10.2
Illegitimate	2	1	3	2.0
Perinatal Mortality			40	
26.7 per 1,000 live and still births.				
0.59 per 1,000 population.				
Post neo natal death rate (deaths after				
first month until end of first year)			7	
4.5 per 1,000 live births				
0.10 per 1,000 population				
Illegitimate live births			10%	of total live births
Maternal Deaths				1
Maternal Mortality rate for 1,000 live and still births				0.67
Deaths -				
Male				341
Female				302
				<hr/> 643
Death Rates -				
Crude				9.5
All causes				
Adjusted				10.6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid				-
Whooping Cough				-
Diphtheria				-
Tuberculosis				0.03
Influenza				0.09
Smallpox				-
Acute Poliomyelitis				-
Pneumonia				0.53
All causes under 1 year of age				0.40

Notifications (corrected)-

Typhoid Fever	0.03
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02
Meningococcal Infection	0.02
Scarlet Fever	0.76
Whooping Cough	0.53
Diphtheria	-
Erysipelas	0.03
Smallpox	-
Measles	8.11
Pneumonia	0.36
Acute Poliomyelitis (Including Polioencephalitis)-	
Paralytic	-
Non-paralytic	-
Food poisoning	0.07
Puerperal Pyrexia	1.97
Dysentery	0.47

2. Population

The following figures based on those supplied by the Registrar General are of interest:

Year	Population	Increase Over Previous Year
1966	67,430	270
Total Increase 1961/1965		6,240
Average Yearly Increase in 5 Years		1,248

The number of foreign and commonwealth children attending local authority schools is 1,990.

The sample census of 1966 for Bedfordshire gave a population of 67,390 (33,300 males and 34,090 females) for Bedford Municipal Borough and the number of persons of 65 years of age and over was 7,420 or 11% of the total.

The same sample census for birthplaces outside the British Isles gives figures of 3,700 for persons born in Commonwealth Countries Colonies and Protectorates and 5,890 for those born in Foreign Countries and at sea; a total of 9,590.

3. Births

(a) Notification

The number of births occurring in the area and notified by doctors and midwives was as follows:

	Live Births		Still Births		Totals	
	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted
Domiciliary	400	399	3	3	403	402
Institutional	2, 226	1, 088	36	19	2, 262	1, 107
Totals	2, 626	1, 487	39	22	2, 665	1, 509

“Actual” - All births irrespective of residence of mother.

“Adjusted” - Births, with mother resident in Bedford.

In 1965 the totals (live and still) births were 1,598 - adjusted and 2,657 actual, and it will be seen, therefore, for 1966 a decrease of 45 occurred on the adjusted figures and an increase of 8 occurred on the actual notifications.

The Registrar General has supplied figures of births allotted to Bedford (as shown under “Vital Statistics”) and on comparison live births are shown as 1,475 - a decrease of 12 over the local figure and for total births this figure 1,497, is less by 12 (1,509).

The number of births is largely determined by the number of women of child bearing age resident in the area, thus the birth rate cannot be compared with another area unless it is of similar sex and age structure or until some allowance is made in calculation. This is done by use of a comparability factor, which is supplied by the Registrar General.

The birth rate for 1966 was 20.1 after multiplying by the Registrar-General's comparability factor of 0.92. The birth rate for England and Wales was 17.7. The crude rate for the year was 21.9

The total number of live births was 1,475.

The number of illegitimate live births dropped from 172 in 1965 to 150 in 1966.

(b) Premature Births

Premature births are those in which an infant weighs 5½ lbs. or less and for whom special care is required.

Number of Premature Births (as adjusted by any Notification Transferred in or out of the Area).

In Hospital	At Home	Total
75	13	88

Number of Premature Still Births (as adjusted by any Notification Transferred in or out of the Area).

In Hospital	At Home	Total
13	1	14

(c) Congenital Defects

The notification of congenital defects is proving to be of great use and the follow-up by doctors and nursing staff has ensured that all requisite care and attention is given to the babies affected.

11 notifications of congenital defects apparent at birth were received in 1966.

In all, 913 children remained on the register at 31.12.1966 because of a continuing risk to health because of a congenital defect.

(d) Stillbirths

There were 22 still births and the rate was 0.33 per thousand population in comparison with 0.28 for England and Wales. The corresponding rates for 1,000 total live and stillbirths were 14.7 and 15.4

4. Death Rate

The number of deaths was 643 (341 males and 302 females).

The uncorrected death rate was 9.5. After multiplying by the Registrar General's comparability factor of 1.11 a corrected death rate of 10.6 per thousand population is obtained. The rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

The following table shows the number of deaths from motor and other accidents in the past five years.

	Motor Vehicle Accidents			All Other Accidents		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1962	8	2	10	14	8	22
1963	8	4	12	5	8	13
1964	8	8	16	8	12	20
1965	10	2	12	10	7	17
1966	8	1	9	8	7	15
Average	8	3	11	9	8	17

Accidents in 1966 of all kinds caused 3.7% of the total deaths.

5. Maternal Mortality

One death was registered in 1966. The death, however, occurred in November, 1965.

6. Infant Mortality

The total number of infant deaths under one year of age was 27 of which 17 were male and 10 female. The infant mortality rate was 18.3 per thousand live births in comparison with 19.0 for England and Wales.

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

	1966	Average for last five years
Bedford	18.3	22.3

The number of neo-natal deaths, or those occurring under one month was 20 corresponding to a rate of 13.6 per thousand live births, which compared with 12.1 the figure for the previous year, shows an increase of 1.5.

7. CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE

CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS											
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over			
TOTAL ...		643														
L. CAUSES	M F	341 302	15 5	2 5	1 3	2 —	4 2	8 5	13 2	29 12	65 21	93 73	109 174			
tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	M F	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —			
tuberculosis, Other ...	M F	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —			
philitic Disease ...	M F	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— 1			
ther Infective and parasitic diseases	M F	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —			
ignant neoplasm, Stomach ...	M F	8 7	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	1 —	3 —	— 2	2 4			
ignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M F	20 8	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 3	2 2	10 3	2 3			
ignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	M F	— 11	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— 3	— 3	— 3			
ignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2			
her Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M F	37 26	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2	1 —	2 1	8 2	10 11	15 10			
ukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	M F	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —			
abetes ...	M F	2 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	1 2			
ascular Lesion of Nervous System	M F	41 65	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	2 1	4 2	13 11	20 50			
ronary Disease, Angina	M F	87 44	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	2 1	11 2	30 1	18 15	25 25			
ertension with Heart Disease ...	M F	3 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	1 6			
er Heart Disease	M F	17 22	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	2 2	3 1	10 19			
er Circulatory Disease	M F	10 15	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	2 1	— 2	6 4	2 7			
luenza ...	M F	2 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 2	— 2			
umonia ..	M F	16 20	— —	2 —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	3 1	3 3	8 14			
onchitis ...	M F	36 12	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 1	7 1	12 1	14 9			
er Diseases of Respiratory System	M F	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —			
er of Stomach and Duodenum ...	M F	3 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	1 3			
atritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	M F	1 4	— —	1 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— —			
egnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
erplasia of Prostrate	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1			
ongenital Malformations	M F	2 1	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —			
er defined and ill-defined diseases	M F	31 30	13 4	1 1	— —	1 —	— —	— 1	1 —	1 —	2 4	9 9	3 11			
tor Vehicle Accidents	M F	8 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 1	— —	3 —	1 —	— —	— —			
Other Accidents ...	M F	8 7	— —	— —	— 1	— —	1 —	2 —	1 —	— 1	— 1	— 1	3 3			
icide ...	M F	3 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	1 2	— —			
omicide and operations of war	M F	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —			

In commenting on causes of death, reference might be made to:-

Cancer of the stomach caused 15 deaths the same number as in 1965. Cancer of the Bronchus (lung) caused 28 deaths compared with 27 with 27 deaths in 1965.

Circulatory diseases, cancer, and death on the roads, and diseases of the circulation, which includes items 12 - 16 on the table are by far the greatest killers in the under 55 age group.

Deaths below 55 years of age -	1965	1966
Males	87	74
Females	41	34
Total	<u>128</u>	<u>108</u>

11 SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

1. General

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal for the Borough are adequate with extensions being undertaken as development of the town proceeds.

2. Water Supply

(a) Quality and Quantity

I am indebted to the Engineer and Manager to the Bedfordshire Water Board for the following information relating to the water supply.

- (i) The water supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (ii) A summary of the bacteriological examinations of the raw water and of the water going into supply is given below:-

Bacteriological Results Year Ended 31 st March, 1966.
Source River Great Ouse (Bedford)

	No of Samples	Average No. of Presumptive coliforms in 100 ml.	Average No. of Bact. Coli 1 in 100 ml
Raw River Water	81	8,141	3,947
Leaving Treatment Works	650	Nil	Nil
Distribution System in Bedford	129	Nil	Nil

- (iii) No lead in solution. Weekly samples lead free.
- (iv) All work on mains is followed by chlorination and sampling by Board's Chemist
- (v) All houses supplied by public water mains direct.
- (vi) Chemical analyses of raw and treated water are given in the attached table.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES - YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1966

	RAW WATER		TREATED WATER	
	Range	Average	Range	Average
Reaction(pH)	7.8 - 8.7	8.1	7.6 - 7.9	7.8
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	2 - 140	20	Nil - 5	Less th
Colour (Hazen Units)	4 - 56	22	Nil - 11	Less th.5
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	175 - 271	239	131 - 217	164
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	95 - 224	153	121 - 254	175
Total Hardness, ppm	306 - 442	393	293 - 392	340
Total Hardness, Degrees Clark	23 - 32	27	21 - 27	24
Free Carbon Dioxide	-	3.0	-	5.0
Chlorine in Chlorides	26 - 57	43	40 - 63	51
Electric Conductivity (Reciprocal megohms per cc at 20°)	520 - 780	710	520 - 750	670
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (Free and Saline Ammonia)	Nil - 0.63	0.07	Nil - 0.40	0.09
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.15 - 0.65	0.35	0.11 - 0.40	0.19
Nitrogen in Nitrites)				
Nitrogen in Nitrates)	1.0 - 8.6	3.7	1.0 - 7.9	2.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4hours at 26.7° c	1.6 - 6.8	3.3	0.5 - 2.9	1.32
Iron	0.02 - 0.40	0.14	Nil - 0.15	Less than 0
Lead	Nil - Trace	Trace	-	Nil
Zinc	Nil - Trace	Trace	-	Nil
Calcium as CaCO ₃	279 - 404	348	262 - 352	305
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	27 - 46	35	27 - 49	35
Fluorine as F	0.10 - 0.25	0.18	0.10 - 0.20	0.13
Sulphates	116 - 163	144	131 - 166	151
Silica as SiO ₂	1 - 14	7.2	Nil - 10	4.6
Phosphates (Total)	0.50 - 7.00	2.83	Nil - 1.25	0.33
Copper	-	Nil	-	Nil
Aluminium	-	Nil	-	Less than 0
Anionic Detergent	0.14 - 0.45	0.25	0.10 - 0.34	0.19
Sodium	16 - 60	37	4 - 61	33
Potassium	2.0 - 10.0	6.2	2.0 - 10.0	6.0

Results in parts per million

The following tables show the results of examinations undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS - FULLY TREATED WATER

No. of samples of water in the course of distribution	Presumptive Coliforms		Faecal coliforms	
	No. of samples pos	av. orgs. per 100 ml.	Pos.	av. orgs. per 100 ml.
88	-	-	-	-

If there had been cases where coliforms were found, these would have been referred to the Water Board for further investigation but no pollution occurred during the year.

Fluoridation of water which had been accepted as a principle by the Corporation of Bedford, had not, at the end of 1966, been implemented by the Water Board. In view of the splendid results in Watford after 10 years of fluoridation, this delay in action seems regrettable. Dental health is an important part of general health and dental disease contributes to the gastric, rheumatic and circulatory breakdowns which fill our hospitals and increase our death rates.

(b) Untreated Raw Water

9 samples were taken from the Water Board's Station. The following table shows the results of these samples.

Presumptive Coliforms per 100 ml		Faecal Coliforms per 100 ml	
Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
9,000	-	550	-

(c) Swimming Baths and Paddling Pool

Newnham Baths and Schools' Swimming Pools -

Results of samples taken are shown in the following table and it will be seen that these are very satisfactory, with the exception of the paddling pool, which is raw river water.

Source	No. of Samples	Presumptive Coliforms per 100 ml		Faecal Coliforms per 100 ml	
		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Newnham Baths	76	18	-	2	-
Schools - Swimming Pools	322	18	-	18	-
Paddling Pool	1	Presumptive Coliforms per 100 ml 1,800		Faecal Coliforms per 100 ml 35	

The following number of persons attended the Newnham Swimming Bath during the 1966 season:

Adults	1 07,1 46 (In 1965 the
(Including Scholars	figure was
	93,646)

111 HOUSING

1. General.

For details of the work carried out under the Housing and Public Health Acts reference is made to the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector on pages 4, 5, 6 and 7.

NEW DWELLINGS AND CONVERSIONS, 1945 - 1966

	(1) Prefabricated Dwellings (Council)		(2) Permanent Dwellings (Council)	(3) Permanent Houses erected by builders	(4) Conversions: Houses into flats.		(5) Other adapt- ations. Additional units of accommo- dation	(6) Total additional units of accommo- dation prov- ided.
	Temp- orary	Perma- nent			i	ii		
45-1965 totals	180	158	3,466	3,720	213	580	14	7,905
1966 ...	—	—	Nil	196	24	75	—	247
TOTALS...	180	158	3466	3916	237	655	14	8152

NOTES :— The totals in columns (6) are obtained by adding the figures in columns (1), (2), (3) and (5) as they stand, and in the case of column (4) by subtracting the figures in column (1) from those in column (ii) to find the number to be included in the total. This last procedure may not always be quite accurate, but gives a sufficient approximation.

It should be noted that demolitions known to this Department under the Slum Clearance Programme amounted to 1,007

2. Housing Requirements

APPLICATIONS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES

There were 2,233 applicants on the Housing Waiting List at 31st December, 1966. Of these, 695 were applicants residing outside the Borough or from persons who do not seek accommodation at the present time but who merely wish their names to be included on the Housing Waiting List to meet the needs of some future contingency. During the year ended 31st December, 1966, 243 new applications were received.

1V. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

1. Infectious Diseases, other than Tuberculosis

(a) GENERAL STATISTICS

The following table shows in summary form the number of infectious diseases notified during the year.

DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED

Disease	Total cases notified
Scarlet Fever	51
Whooping Cough	36
Diphtheria	-
Measles	547
Acute Pneumonia	24
Meningococcal Infection	1
Acute Poliomyelitis -	
Paralytic	-
Non - Paralytic	-
Acute Encephalitis -	
Infective	-
Post Infectious	-
Dysentery	32
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	133
Smallpox	-
Paratyphoid Fever	1
Typhoid Fever	2
Food Poisoning	5
Jaundice	106
Erysipelas	2
Malaria	-

(b) INDIVIDUAL DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Fifty-one cases were notified, nine more than the previous year. The case rate was 0.76.

Whooping Cough

Thirty-six cases occurred (a decrease of twenty-two from the previous year) giving a rate of 0.53 per thousand.

Measles

The number of cases which occurred was five hundred and forty seven nearly all being notified in the first, second and third quarters of the year. This figure showed a decrease of four hundred and seven cases from 1965.

The case rate was 8.11.

Dysentery

Thirty two cases were notified during the year.

The case rate was 0.47.

Jaundice

Notifications were received relating to one hundred and six patients a case rate of 1.57 was obtained.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Nearly all of the cases notified, one hundred and thirty three cases occurred in the Local Hospital giving a rate of 1.97.

Other Diseases

One case of typhoid and two cases of paratyphoid occurred, none being of a serious nature.

2. Tuberculosis

The following table shows the number of new cases and the number of deaths in their age groups.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES AND DEATHS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24 years	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
25-44 years	7	3	2	2	-	-	1	-
45-64 years	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	11	12	2	4	-	1	1	-

Among the number of cases notified were 11 persons of Asian origin and 6 Italian.

TUBERCULOSIS - CASES NOTIFIED DURING LAST 5 YEARS

Year	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M	F	M	F	
1962	32	15	4	8	59
1963	20	11	1	5	37
1964	27	11	-	3	41
1965	19	17	5	4	45
1966	11	12	2	4	29

In August it became necessary to apply to the Magistrates Court for an Order under Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936, to obtain retention in hospital of a man known to be a serious risk of infection, and to ensure proper precautions being taken to prevent the spread of infection even though persuasive steps had been taken with the person, but without success. The Justices granted an Order for three months. This was renewed for a further three months in November.

The order was rescinded in January 1967, medical evidence being of the opinion that recovery had been made and risk of infection was no longer existent. Risk of infection at the time of making of the Order was very evident because the accommodation occupied by the man was in a house in multiple occupation and precautions

were, therefore, very essential. Refer to page 106 for B.C.G. vaccination.

V VERMINOUS CONDITIONS, INCLUDING SCABIES

PERSONS TREATED AT THE CLEANSING STATION

	Verminous Heads		Scabies	
	No.	Treatments	No.	Treatment
Children	9	14	3	3
Adults	3	3	2	2

See page 100 for details of cleansing inspection at schools.

V1. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 - SECTION 47

1. Persons in Need of Care and Attention

This Section provides for the necessary care and attention of persons who:

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged and infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

Application was made to the Magistrates Court on the 9th December to remove a woman to hospital on the grounds that she was aged and infirm and physically incapacitated and who was found to be living in insanitary conditions. An Order was granted for her detention in hospital for a period of three months.

It was not necessary to apply for a renewal of the Order as she became a voluntary patient early in 1967.

2. Welfare of Aged Persons

Health Visitors also visit elderly persons where necessary to ensure that they are receiving proper care and attention. Some of these persons were referred by the Hospital Authorities, particularly in instances where they were being discharged from Hospital to live at home by themselves. (See Health Visiting - Personal Health Services).

Where necessary, the services of a Home Help have been obtained and assistance has also been sought from voluntary and other national and local government services.

Provision of Welfare facilities, include:

1. Meals
2. Chiropody
3. Home Help
4. Home Nursing
5. Social Security payments
6. Visiting
7. Work Centre for the Elderly
8. Handrails,ramps help with garden, night sitting, visual aids for handicapped persons
9. Clubs and other facilities
10. Holidays

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

(A) Mortuary

The following table shows the work done in connection with the Mortuary. The total number of bodies received showed a decrease on that of the previous year by 22.

	Bodies		TOTAL
	received from Borough	received from other areas	
Post Mortems carried out	57	72	129
Post Mortems not carried out	5	4	9
Total	62	76	138

(B) Shower Baths, Gwyn Street

The number of persons using the shower baths at the public conveniences under the Allhallows Car Park was as follows:

	1965	1966
Females	11	44
Males	1,190	1,986
Total	1,201	2,030

(C) Cremation

Your Medical Officer is also Medical Referee to the Bedford Crematorium and has the duty of scrutinising applications and medical documents required by law.

Scrutiny of the necessary documents and investigation of difficulties is very time consuming.

Minor errors in the documents are not uncommon and telephone enquiries to the doctors or undertakers, either to establish corrections or amplify the information on the forms, may be required. If necessary, i.e. where reasonable doubt as to the cause of death exists, a post mortem examination may be required and this is carried out at the expense of the Authority.

Cremations during 1966 numbered 638 compared with 865 in 1965. The 1966 figure includes 357 for Bedford.

In view of the restricted land available in towns for earth burial, the practice of cremation should be encouraged.

VIII PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICE

1. Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

No Clinics are operated by the Local Authority, but Clinics are held at the Bedford General Hospital, North Wing, to which local medical practitioners may refer patients. All expectant and nursing mothers who are entering or have entered hospital for the confinement are requested to attend the hospital Clinics.

Relaxation and mothercraft sessions were held at Brickhill, Putnoe, Queen's Park, and Union Street centres and attendances were as follows:-

	<u>Brickhill</u>	<u>Putnoe</u>	<u>Queen's Park</u>	<u>Union Street</u>
Sessions held	22	26	16	26
Women who attended	24	60	17	38
Attendances	80	144	52	122

2. Child Welfare Centres

The following tables show the work undertaken at the Borough Centre

Centre	No. of sessions	Number of children who attended during the year born in				Total Attendances	Average Attendance
		1966	1965	1961-64	Total		
Barford Avenue	100	143	128	108	379	2,887	29
Brickhill	100	154	150	123	427	3,296	33
Denmark Street	51	108	99	44	251	1,904	37
Harewood Road	52	74	39	74	187	1,816	35
Putnoe	99	259	244	194	697	5,624	57
Queen's Park	51	100	101	62	263	1,680	33
Union Street	103	273	268	158	699	3,957	38
TOTALS	556	1,111	1,029	763	2,903	21,164	38
Totals for 1965	542	1,127	1,137	706	2,970	22,910	42

The new Clinic at Queen's Park was opened in August 1966, and use of the Co-Partners Hall as a Clinic on Friday afternoons ceased in July.

The Clinic at the Reading Room, Barkers Lane, Goldington, was closed at the end of 1965 and transfer to the Schoolroom at the Baptist Church, Denmark Street was made early in January 1966, the session being continued on Friday afternoon as before.

3. Distribution of Welfare Foods and Other Commodities

a) WELFARE FOODS OBTAINED AND SOLD THROUGH MINISTRY OF HEALTH ARRANGEMENTS

A & D Tablets (pkts of 20.)	Cod Liver Oil	National Dried Milk	Orange Juice
640	745 bottles	3,398 packets	16,128 bottles

(b) WELFARE FOODS OBTAINED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

In addition to the above, the Local Authority obtained and sold dried milk and other commodities at a cost amounting to approximately £8,000, these including Cow and Gate, Farleys, Ostermilk No. 2, S.M.A., Trufood, Cereal, Baby Soups and Sweets and vitamins etc.

4. Dental Treatment

By arrangement with the Committee for Education, the Area Dental Officer undertook the work of dental treatment for nursing and expectant mothers, and children under 5 years of age.

Report by Chief Dental Officer

The facilities for the dental inspection and treatment of mothers and children under school age at the Union Street Health Centre remain unchanged, but as in previous years comparatively little advantage has been taken of them by Borough residents. Many Mothers no doubt prefer to go, and to take their younger children, to their own dentist.

The Dental Auxiliaries Five-Year Experimental Scheme was recently concluded, receiving a favourable report, and this fact must have a bearing on future policy relating to the treatment of very young children, for the Auxiliaries are specially trained to look after this group.

Early next year the attention of parents of 3 year olds is to be drawn to the need for dental care even at that age by the sending of specially produced letter cards.

This should reduce the number of children who do not receive dental attention before they enter school, and who thus have to lose teeth which should have been saved by treatment at 3 or 4 years of age.

The following figures show the nature of work done.

Children born in -				Persons aged 65 or over	Not included in previous column. Visited at special request of G.P. or Hospital.	Mentally disordered persons.	Not included in previous column. Visited at special request of G.P. or Hospital.	Persons Dis. from Hospital (other than maternity and mental Hospital.)	Not included in previous column. Visited at special request of G.P. or Hospital.	Number of Tuberculosis Households visited.	Number of households infected with diseases.
1966	1965	1961-1964	Total								
1,491	270	353	2,114	299	12	6	3	55	22	1	1
23	31	9	63	32	visited by Clinic Nurses and included in total						

Health Visitors were in attendance at clinics on the following number of occasions :-

Mothers and Children	...	674
Birth Control	...	9
Mothercraft	...	85

6. NUMBER OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR

	Domiciliary Cases			Cases in Institution
	Doctor Not Booked	Doctor Booked	Totals	
Midwives employed by the Authority ...	-	396	396	-
Midwives employed at Local Hospital ...	-	32	-	2,250
TOTALS ...	-	428	396	2,250

The decrease in number of domiciliary deliveries was 13 but early discharges from hospital were 454 compared with 356 in 1965.

A decrease of 14 domiciliary births occurred over the previous year (413) but the number of early discharges from the hospital increased by 98 (356 for 1965) so more domiciliary care was required.

There were 62 cases in which medical aid was summoned under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, by domiciliary midwives where the medical practitioners had arranged to provide patients with maternity medical services under the National Health Service.

During the year under review a "Night" rota system was effected whereby midwives are on standby duty at regular intervals overnight and someone is available at any time in emergency. This is working well and the staff are pleased with the operation of it.

By agreement, with general practitioners, the hospital obstetricians, and the Local Authority, the needs for hospital admission is investigated when application is made on grounds other than medical, and in the year under review the midwives who undertake this work paid 444 visits to expectant mothers to inspect and report on the home circumstances of applicants for hospital beds in maternity wards.

The midwives also usually attend at a surgery when an expectant mother is being seen by her doctor, at his ante-natal sessions.

NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	No. Examined during Year	No. who commenced treatment during Year	No. of courses of treatment completed during Year
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	3	2	-
Children under 5	113	57	55

FORM OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided		Radiographs
							Full upper or lower partial	Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Children under 5	10	10	-	-	108	44	-	-	-

5. Health Visiting

At the end of the year the Health Visiting Staff consisted of 8 Health Visitors (including One Group Advisor) with 2 whole time and 3 part time clinic nurses. (The Establishment is 16 Health Visitors so there was a serious shortage).

Recruitment has improved slightly by reason of the Training Scheme two students having successfully passed the examination during the year.

One of the Male District Nurses in September last became a student Health Visitor and is now in Aberdeen on a training course. If he is successful in the examination in the early summer of 1967 he will be transferred to the Health Visiting Staff.

A Health Visitor is attached to a Medical practitioners' group under a pilot Attachment Scheme together with a District Nurse.

This arrangement is proving to be of great value to the doctor, patients, and the Local Authority and as soon as it is possible it is intended to increase the scheme by attachment of nursing staff to other doctors groups.

The following table shows the number of cases visited in their various categories.

7. Administration of Inhalational Analgesics

The number of midwives in practice at the end of the year qualified to administer inhalational analgesics was as follows :-

Bedford General Hospital (North Wing)	22 (full time)
Domiciliary	11 (part time)

NO. OF PATIENTS TO WHOM DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES
ADMINISTERED INHALATIONAL ANALGESICS

Doctor Not Booked						Doctor Booked						
Gas/Air only	Trilene only	Pethidine only	Gas/Air and Trilene	Gas/Air and Pethidine	Gas/Air, Trilene and Pethidine	Gas/Air only	Trilene only	Pethidine only	Gas/Air and Trilene	Gas/Air and Pethidine	Trilene and Pethidine	Gas/Air, Trilene and Pethidine
	1	1	1	1	1	2	75	18	-	9	245	-

8. Home Nursing

This service, usually known as the District Nursing Service, and consisting of fourteen nurses (eleven female and three male), worked smoothly during the year, there being a full establishment.

The need for incontinence sheets and pads continues to grow and the provision of these is of great help to the domiciliary Nursing Service.

Number of persons nursed during the year	1,487
Number of persons who were aged under 5 at first visit in 1965	44
Number of persons who were aged 65 or over at first visit in 1965	545

Attachment Scheme - General Practitioners' Unit

This Scheme whereby a district nurse is attached with a Health Visitor to a family doctor's unit as mentioned under "Health Visiting" has proved to be worthwhile and obviously the scheme needs to be expanded as soon as circumstances permit.

Early Discharges of hernia patients from Hospital

The nurses are continuing to visit patients discharged from hospital under the above scheme (as mentioned in the 1965 Report) with the result that the hospital waiting list is being considerably reduced and patients are usually very happy indeed to be able to recuperate at home under the excellent professional attention given to them.

Incontinent Pants, Linings etc.

In accordance with requests of the Ministry of Health, pants and linings, are being provided on an increasing scale for incontinent patients and are proving to be a boon to them and this is helping to allay the fear that such persons have through the nature of that condition, in fact, patients have expressed appreciation for the help given.

The issue of disposable bed pads is also on the increase and here again, is proving to be very helpful.

Staff

It is very pleasing to record that Mr. Anthony of the Home Nursing Staff, was awarded an Overseas Fellowship under the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust, during the year. The Council readily approved a period of leave for six months to enable him to visit New Zealand to study Public Health Nursing in that country. He left England on the 1st November with leave of absence until 1st May, 1967.

9. Unmarried Mothers and Children

For the care of the unmarried mother and her child, close association exists with the North Bedfordshire Association for Moral Welfare, the St. Alban's Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare and the Northampton Diocesan Catholic Child Protection and Welfare Society, whereby the Authority is responsible for the maintenance of mothers and babies during their stay at Mother and Baby Homes, normally outside Bedfordshire.

During the year 6 mothers were given help in this way.

The Registrar-General has recorded 150 Illegitimate live births for 1966, a decrease of 22 over the previous year (172).

10. Mothers' and Babies' Home

The North Bedfordshire Association for Moral Welfare has a Mothers' and Babies' Home - Holt House, 178 Hurst Grove - to which the Bedford Borough Council and neighbouring authorities send unmarried mothers and their Babies.

The accommodation consists of 13 beds and 6 cots. There are no labour beds. The average length of stay is 51 days ante-natally and 18 days post-natally.

11. Nurseries and Child Minders

(a) Day Nurseries

Local Authority Nursery

The Council maintains a Day Nursery at 34 St. John's Street and this is open daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, between the hours of 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.

A charge is made which is based on the net income of the applicants after allowances have been made for parents and children, rent and rates (or board and lodging), National Insurance and other items considered to be reasonable.

Details of admission and attendances are as follows:-

Number of children on register at 1/1/66	38
Number added to register during year	47
Number removed from register during year	48
Number remaining on register at 31/12/66	37
Number of days open	253
Number on waiting list at 31.12.66	37

Attendances -

0 - 2 years	2,515	
2 - 5 years	5,883	8,398

Average daily attendance (Monday - Friday) -

0 - 2 years	9.9	
2 - 5 years	23.3	33.2

The Admission Sub-Committee meet when required to consider applications received.

(b) Other Day Nurseries

<u>Situations</u>	<u>Occupier</u>	<u>No. of Places</u>
10-12 Woburn Road	Father Vico, Roman Catholic Church	50
Windsor Road	Stockleigh Proper Pride Ltd.	18
73 Bromham Road	Spastic Society, Bedford Branch	28

These nurseries have been periodically inspected and have been found to be well maintained.

(c) Child Minders

At the end of the year nine persons were registered as Child Minders providing for 98 children. The homes of these persons were regularly inspected and found to be maintained in a satisfactory state and requirements concerning the minding of children properly adhered to.

Two Play Groups were also registered, as under:

<u>Premises Used</u>	<u>No. of Children</u>	<u>Times</u>
Brickhill Clinic	15	Tuesday & Friday mornings
Putnoe Clinic (For mentally handicapped Children)	12	Tuesday Mornings

12. Nursing Homes

There were two nursing homes on the register at the end of the year. Details are as follows:

<u>Names & Situation</u>	<u>No. of Beds</u>
Cheltendale 84 Castle Road	10
Dial House, Park Avenue	23

Periodic inspections of the above homes are made.

Birth Control

Special Clinics where birth control advice is given and where contraceptive materials are supplied, are held fortnightly at Barford Avenue and Putnoe Clinics. During the year 328 mothers attended, the number of attendances made being 797. Persons attending are required to have medical certificates supplied by their private practitioners.

	<u>No. of women who attended for first time</u>	<u>No. of women who attended</u>	<u>No. of Attendances</u>	<u>No. of Sessions</u>
29 Barford Ave	58	187	453	27
Putnoe	66	141	344	26

In addition, the Family Planning Association holds sessions at Union Street Medical Centre and Brickhill Clinic. This organisation gives advice on family planning and fertility to young married people and engaged couples. It is, therefore, somewhat educational in its functions.

13. Home Help Service

The Borough shares this service with the County Council, the County Health Department being responsible for the organisation.

The number of Home Helps employed under the control of the Home Help Organiser is as follows:

(a) Whole-time	4
(b) Part-Time	192
(c) Whole-time, equivalent of (b)	98

The County Council assess the need for this service on an hourly basis and the number of hours allotted to Bedford Borough was 70,500. The actual hours served and the number of cases where help was provided were:

Home Help to Households for Persons

Aged 65 or over on first visit - 458	Age under 65 on first visit - 151
Total - 609	
Total hours assistance provided	52,557 $\frac{3}{4}$
Travelling time	5,887
	<hr/> 58,444 $\frac{3}{4}$ <hr/>

There is a fluctuating demand for this service. Nevertheless this is likely to rise due to the increasing population (more maternity cases and old people).

14. Nursing Auxiliaries

In August a pilot nursing auxiliary scheme was brought into being by the Local Health Authority (the Bedfordshire County Council) and the Borough is now sharing in that scheme.

The auxiliaries are carefully selected personnel who, with training provide a service intermediate between that already obtained from the Home Help Service and the Home (or District) Nurses.

The scheme is working well and will be enlarged as soon as conditions permit.

15. Persons receiving extra Nourishment at 31.12.66

Number receiving 2 pints pasteurised milk per day and three eggs per week	15
Number receiving 1 pint pasteurised milk per day and 3 eggs per week	5
Number receiving 1 pint pasteurised milk per day	1

16. Vaccination and Immunisation

The following tables show the numbers vaccinated or immunised.

(a) SMALLPOX

No. of Persons Vaccinated	
No. of Primary Vaccinations	No. Revaccinated
883	174

Primary vaccination up by 299 and revaccination up by 28 on 1965.

(b) POLIOMYELITIS

No. of persons who received Primary Courses	No. of reinforcing Doses given
1,982	1,491

Primary courses up by 653 and reinforcing doses by 725 on 1965.

(c) DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

No. of Persons vaccinated with following types of vaccine					
	Triple (Diphth. Wh. Cough/Tet.)	Diphtheria/ Pertussis	Diphtheria/ Tetanus	Diphtheria	Tetanus
Primary Courses	1,390	—	152	—	1
Reinforcing	290	—	913	643	2

No. of Persons vaccinated against			
	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Tetanus
Primary Courses	1,542	1,390	1,543
Reinforcing	1,846	290	1,205

Persons primarily vaccinated against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus increased by 85, 72 and 89 respectively and reinforcing by 713, 193, 576.

The following table shows how the work was carried out :-

	Immunised or Vaccinated at Clinics, Schools or Nurseries by M.O.		Immunised or Vaccinated by General Practitioners	
	Primary Courses	Reinforcing Courses	Primary Courses	Reinforcing Courses
Smallpox ...	—	—	883	174
Poliomyelitis ...	1, 498	1, 205	484	286
Triple ...	970	106	420	184
Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria/Tetanus	149	833	3	80
Diphtheria ...	—	626	—	17
Tetanus ...	—	—	—	2

17. Social Welfare Work

Work undertaken during the year was as follows:

Number of visits made 2,971

In all 75 families were involved.

Last year the Social Welfare Officer stressed her concern with the financial difficulties of large families and referred to the Child Poverty Action Group. This year she would like to give some details of these difficulties.

Not all families need advice over money. The figures following refer to 51 families. Corporation rents are collected from many on the day they get their money. The weekly total rent due at the time of this survey was £138. 18s. 10d. The amount of arrears was £249. 3s. 1d. so that the workers hope to collect a regular sum over and above the rents due. The Social Welfare Officers also held 78 court orders for these families, involving debts in the County Court of £1,512. 18s. 1d. In addition there were 23 other debts (H.P. clothing clubs etc.) amounting to £770. 6s. 4d. so that, without rent arrears, these families owed altogether £2,283. 4s. 5d.

The Social Welfare Officer makes terms with the various creditors for the payment of small regular sums and has appeared before the County Court Judge, the Registrar and the Magistrates on behalf of clients and also before the Judge at Huntingdon Quarter Sessions as a witness. This last was a criminal case, the others were debt cases.

The Social Welfare Officers do not want to be looked upon as debt collectors but it is impossible not to take count of people's financial worries, as these affect their personal relationships and their health and are part of the pattern of their lives.

It seems to be sometimes thought that if the Social Welfare Officer visits a family, there must be something "wrong" with that family. This is not necessarily so. The need for friendship and support in times of stress is not in itself a reflection on the personalities of the people in need of that friendship.

The following is useful information:-

Children and Young Persons brought before
Juvenile Court -

1966	223
1965	203
1964	147
1963	126
1962	171
Children taken into care	179

Cases dealt with by N.S.P.C.C.

Consisted of -

Neglect	36
Assault or ill treatment	10
Beyond Control	1
Moral danger	-
Aid/Advice sought	18
Children involved	151
Prosecutions	1
Juvenile Court action	1

The N.S.P.C.C. figures reveal clearly what remains to be done in this field.

18. Chiropody

The Old People's Welfare Committee have for some years past operated a Chiropody clinic for elderly persons; the expenses incurred in the running of this clinic are borne by the Local Authority.

No. of treatments at Clinic	3,346
Sessions	541
No. of Domiciliary Treatments	459

In addition to the above Clinic, the County Council has a wholetime chiropodist who attends sessions at 29 Barford Avenue on Wednesday afternoons and all day Friday and all day Mondays and Thursday mornings at Putnoe. As well as the elderly he undertakes the treatment of the physically handicapped. Details

of the work are given below:

Number of treatments during year	506
Sessions	51
Number of Domiciliary visits	306

A private chiropodist has undertaken work during the year as follows:

Treatments at own surgery	930
Domiciliary Treatments	263

This work is regarded as an essential one for the foot comfort of the elderly and infirm and is one that is greatly appreciated by those receiving treatment.

19. Preventive Medicine

(a) Research Programmes.

1. Glaucoma

Following upon the survey which commenced in December 1963, work continued at the Medical Centre on assessment of cases requiring further investigation. The screening of persons, under the research project ceased earlier in the year.

The figures are as follows:-

Persons seen:-

Assessments	330
Tenographies	282
Dark Room Tests	19
Seen by Consultant	
Professor	91
Total	722

The scheme operates through the Institute of Ophthalmology, London under the direction of Professor Perkins.

Diabetes

The Medical Research Unit of Guy's Hospital, London headed by Professor Butterfield with Dr. H. Keen, continued its work in Bedford with a Borderline Clinic at the Union Street Medical Centre. The number of persons on the register at the clinic is 201 and they are seen at six monthly intervals, by the research team.

(b) Chest Conditions

The Local Health Authority during the year arranged with the North West Region Hospital Board for a mobile mass-radiography unit to pay more frequent visits to Bedford (to serve the needs of the Borough and the surrounding districts) and a weekly session commenced in November last, on Thursday afternoons, the vehicle being stationed on the Market Square. Any member of the public can have a Chest x-ray on request. Borough and County staff are referred to this unit on entry to Local Government Service.

(c) Testing for Phenylketonuria

During 1966, 2,989 Phenylketonuria Tests were carried out. All were negative.

(d) Health Education

Members of the staff have from time to time given lectures on many health subjects, but it must be borne in mind the normal day to day work of the Department calls for a great deal of health education involving your Medical Officer, Public Health Inspectors, Nursing Staff and to a lesser extent the Welfare Staff.

During the year much useful work has been undertaken in Bedford by the County Health Education Officer (on a shared basis under the delegation scheme) generally at schools, clinics etc.

In March, in connection with the Borough Charter Commemoration Year a Local Government Exhibition was held in the Corn Exchange, this being organised by the Borough & District Branch of N.A.L.G.O. on behalf of the Bedford Town Council. The Public Health Department had a stand at the Exhibition which showed many aspects of health and welfare provisions available. Although, unfortunately the attendances were not high, the Public Health stand created great interest.

20. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Tables set out on Page show the numbers of persons referred and the sources from which they were referred for both mental illness and mental handicap, the sex/age distribution in respect of mental illness, and the numbers of mentally handicapped persons attending Training Centres and Workshops.

In mental illness no significant change has occurred during the year. The number of direct referrals has fallen slightly. There

has been a slight increase of referrals for mental handicap, the majority of additions being new cases.

The sex/age distribution of cases of mental illness shows the usual preponderance of women and last year's reduction in the proportion of elderly patients has not been maintained.

The most significant occurrence during the year was the opening in June of a new Training Workshop in Bedford for Mentally Handicapped adults. The workshop provides 90 places and a wide variety of activities including assembling and packing, woodwork, metalwork, gardening and some domestic training. Fifty-one places were occupied at the end of the year trainees being brought in by hired transport from the whole of the northern part of the Country.

The opening of the Workshop freed a substantial number of places in the Junior Centre at Kempston and only one child remained on the waiting list for admission to the Kempston Centre at the end of the year.

The number of cases of mental handicap under care in the community rose marginally, but the number of cases of mental illness under care fell by over 20%. Shortage of staff in the Mental Health Section was a severe handicap in 1966.

The waiting list for hospital care remains small but mainly consists of young mentally handicapped children who present a major problem of management in their own homes. The provision of residential care for the mentally handicapped is a rapidly growing problem. At the end of the year six adults and four children have been placed in hostels, homes and lodgings outside the County.

TABLE 'A' - SOURCES FROM WHICH CASES OF MENTAL ILLNESS
AND MENTAL SUBNORMALITY WERE REFERRED IN 1966.

Source	Mentally ill	Mentally S.N. & Severely S.N.
General Practitioners	231	3
General Hospitals	17	4
Fairfield Hospital	6	-
Depts. other than Welfare Dept.	2	2
Relatives	19	7
Patients	9	4
Police	24	1
Bedford P.O.P.C.	9	-
Welfare Department	3	-
Neighbours	1	-
Probation Officers	5	1
Mental Hospitals o/s County	1	-
Hospitals for the Subnormal	-	-
Child Health Service	-	-
Health Visitors	-	-
Other Sources	15	5
TOTALS	342	27

TABLE 'B'
MENTAL ILLNESS - SEX/AGE DISTRIBUTION

SEX	AGE						71 and over	Totals
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70		
Males	10	28	39	23	13	6	11	130
Females	12	35	36	35	29	26	39	212
TOTAL	22	63	75	58	42	32	50	342

TABLE 'C'
MENTAL SUBNORMALITY & SEVERE SUBNORMALITY
SEX-AGE DISTRIBUTION

AGE				
SEX	0-7	8-15	16+	TOTALS
MALES	4	5	8	17
FEMALES	4	1	5	10
TOTAL	8	6	13	27

TABLE 'D'
TRAINING FACILITIES AS AT 31.12.66

	Under 16 Yrs.			16 Yrs. & Over			TOTAL		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Attending Kempston Junior Training Centre	10	3	13	—	—	—	10	3	13
Waiting for places	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	10	4	14	—	—	—	10	4	14
Attending Bedford Adult Training Workshop	—	1	1	6	11	17	6	12	18
Waiting for places	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2
TOTAL	—	1	1	8	11	19	8	12	20
TOTAL NEED	10	5	15	8	11	19	18	16	34

1 X. Welfare

1. Physically Handicapped/General Classes

The number of registrations continues to increase and with the subsequent visiting and help required it may be necessary in the very near future to give consideration to an increase in establishment of Welfare Officers - there being only one at present employed.

Provision of gadgets and aids continued during the year and many of the handicapped persons have certainly benefitted thereby. These have generally consisted of walking frames, bath rails, grips and seats; w.c. seats and rails; ramps to outside doors. Holidays were also arranged at Gorleston and Caister Holiday Camp for physically handicapped people.

The close working arrangements with the Bedford Association for the Disabled was maintained. This Association undertakes the more detailed social side and receives besides a small grant other monetary and practical help from the Local Authority, e.g. provision of office accommodation, and premises for Clubs organised by them; free use of the Public Health Department mini-bus; help in occupational equipment and materials.

The Secretary of the Association for the Disabled reports as follows:-

The Association has four Social Clubs and one Occupational Therapy Class running very satisfactorily, the Social Clubs once a fortnight and the Occupational class once a week. These are held at Putnoe, Brickhill and Queen's Park Clinics and one at Harewood Road Community Centre. The Clubs are run by voluntary helpers and films, talks, games and tea take place. Some of the transport is provided by the Borough mini-bus the rest of the transport is done by private cars, two of which are paid for by the Association. Unfortunately, owing to lack of suitable transport, wheelchair cases, people with difficult handicaps are unable to attend any of these functions, including outings and parties etc.

Holidays are provided for, out of Association funds for as many members as can financially be arranged; 12 people were given a holiday in 1966.

Summer outings are arranged and 53 members were entertained at a Garden Party, 100 to a Tea Party during "Help the Disabled Week". 77 were taken to the Tulip Fields and tea. 33 were taken to the Theatre. In April 90 members met for a joint meeting and party at Putnoe Clinic (it was proposed to have these joint meetings once a quarter) but again lack of suitable transport for such a large number makes it almost impossible to arrange.

"Help the Disabled Week" an annual special week, calls for a lot of voluntary help and transport, for the Church Service, Exhibition of Handicrafts and Tea Party, which always concludes this special week.

Visiting is very important and the Secretary always sees prospective new members of Clubs and also visits the housebound as frequently as time permits. There are a number of voluntary visitors to the housebound as well as the boys from the Modern School who do shopping and wheeling out.

The Association works very closely with the Public Health Department.

The Secretary is called upon to do many things, such as arranging for Home Helps, Meals on Wheels, Chiropody and also with numerous personal and private matters, such as letter writing, completion of forms, etc.

There are now 115 members attending Social Clubs and 28 attending the Occupational Therapy sessions with a waiting list.

The numbers are increasing practically every week, names being sent by the Welfare Officer. One patient, a man of 28 years, who is paralysed and is permanently in North Wing, is now for the first time being taken to Clubs and attended the Christmas Party at the Civic Theatre and is also to be visited by some young people.

The Association never refuses to help wherever and whenever it is humanly possible to help a physically handicapped person."

2. Occupational Therapy

This work has been drastically curtailed because the Occupational Therapist resigned in March, and it has not been possible to fill the vacancy so far.

However, in order to keep this useful work proceeding, the help of the County Medical Officer of Health was sought and he agreed that the County Senior Occupational Therapist continue the occupational therapy session held on Thursday mornings at Putnoe, and the essential home visits.

In November the former Occupational Therapist was able to resume duty for one session per week and as a result it was possible to release the County Senior Occupational Therapist of duties at Putnoe Clinic on Thursdays.

3. Blind and Partially Sighted

The Home Teacher Staff was increased to two during the

year, as the trainee Home Teacher became qualified in the summer and was, therefore, promoted, but in view of the numbers on the register it may be necessary in the very near future to appoint another trainee.

The Home Teacher reports:

" During the year, the numbers on the Blind Register have increased from 149 to 168 and on the Partially Sighted Register from 67 to 108. A large part of this increase has been due to people having come forward to see if they can be supplied with an optical aid. Most of the people have been referred by friends. At the present time, approximately one-third of the people on the Blind Register and a quarter of the people on the Partially Sighted Register have been successfully supplied with optical aids and it has now become evident that the optical aids are beneficial for quite a long period of time.

During the year, three people have been on a Rehabilitation Course but two of these were found to be unemployable. The other one has been recommended for open industry but as yet has not been placed in employment. One blind girl went up to the R.N.I.B. Training College for Audio Typing and did very well. She gained a bronze medal for her Intermediate Typing Examination (R.S.A.) and also passed the Advanced Examination.

The Handicraft Classes continue to flourish and two new classes have been started during the year. There is great interest in these classes and it is pleasing to see how much people are prepared to help each other when they have learnt some new skill. Voluntary workers play a very important part at the classes and seem very eager to do all they can to help. Three outings were arranged for persons attending the Handicraft classes and the coaches booked for these were full."

Several people had holidays at the Isle of Ely Society for the Blind Home at Hunstanton and two people had a holiday at Bognor because they were not fit enough to go to Hunstanton.

One small child was accepted for a trial period at the R.N.I.B. Sunshine Home at Leamington and seems to be making good progress there.

4. Deaf and Hard of Hearing

The work of ensuring that persons in this category receive every possible help is undertaken by the St. Albans Diocesan

Association for the Deaf. The number registered is very small and it is believed that there are many people in Bedford who could be registered.

NUMBERS REGISTERED

	1965	1966
Physically Handicapped - General Classes	213	273
Blind and Partially Sighted	216	278
Deaf and Hard of Hearing	35	36

REPORT

OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

Telephone No :
Bedford 67422

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BEDFORD.

April, 1967.

To HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BEDFORD

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the privilege to present my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectorial staff for the year 1966.

The year has been one of consolidation, particularly regarding the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act and houses in multiple occupation.

Offices are still being discovered where no registrations have been made, despite all the publicity devoted to this legislation. The general standard of houses in multiple occupation has improved and the number of consistently unsatisfactory houses is being greatly reduced as the standards applied become more widely known and understood. The Pakistanis are still not living as family units and seem to have no inclination to bring wives and families over to join them in Bedford. The trade recession towards the end of the year resulted in many of them leaving the town in search of work.

The number of Italians living in houses in multiple occupation has again fallen, indicating that more of them are moving into smaller single family houses.

The dream that the majority of immigrants and aliens have about returning home is turning into a myth, as they now realise that their children would not tolerate the conditions existing in their homelands which they left behind when emigrating.

The opportunities in Bedford which they now enjoy and appreciate, both as regards employment and education, are too valuable to be discarded lightly. With the exception of the Pakistanis who are not living as family units, I do not believe that many will return home, in fact the majority regard Bedford as their home town.

The Pakistani Cultural Centre is not proving as successful as I had hoped. There does not appear to be a desire for community activities, and games or social functions are not

organised. The small number who use the premises seem content to sit around and talk, but perhaps, in time, it will be more widely used.

There is little amusement in the town for the Asian members of the community with the loss of the weekly cinema shows and, though film shows have been held in the Civic Theatre, no provision is made for showing 35 mm. films and there are no modern 16 mm. films available.

A great deal of organisation has been effected by the formation of the Bedford International Friendship Association, by the Rotarians and many other interested organisations under the Chairmanship of the Mayor, and it is hoped that this Association will be successful and able to assist new and old Bedfordians with the many problems now encountered.

The provision of a Community Centre for the West Indians was not possible when it was discovered that the building proposed to be used was in a dangerous condition. However, other premises, owned by the Council, are to be leased to the Association and will, it is hoped, soon be reconstructed to serve as a Community Centre, comprising Social Sports Centre, creche and club.

Very few old, worn out premises remain to be dealt with under the slum clearance procedure and it is now hoped to press on with routine house inspections and voluntary improvement of tenanted properties.

The reorganisation adopted by the Council in relation to delegation to officers of day to day routine matters has certainly cut out considerable delay and increased the efficiency of the Department. This method of working has also saved a considerable amount of Committee members' time in that it is now possible to devote the necessary time to policy decisions which are fully discussed.

Dr. C.L. Sharp, the Medical Officer of Health, died early in 1967, and this was felt by every member of the Department, as all had been involved in his preventive medicine schemes at one time or another. His sincere efforts in early diagnosis of illness has benefited many residents in the Borough and has set a pattern which has been followed throughout the country.

I wish to record my thanks to the Chairman, and members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their appreciation and co-operation in the work undertaken; to all the Chief Officers and their staffs for their willing help and advice; to my Deputy, the

Inspectors, students, and clerical and outdoor staff for their loyal support throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

E. AVISON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

1 HOUSING ACTS

(a) Unfit Houses

Further progress has been made in dealing with unfit houses. During 1966, 51 houses were demolished and 6 were closed. Of the properties demolished 42 were owned by the Council and 9 were in private ownership. 6 of the 51 had been previously subject to Closing Orders.

In addition to the houses in respect of which statutory Closing Orders have been made there are many properties owned by the Council which have been vacated and not relet. These are situated in the Black Tom Area. When further progress is made with the redevelopment of the whole of this area the majority of houses included in the programme of unfit houses will have been demolished.

Since the commencement of the programme in 1955 a total of 1,072 houses have been dealt with (1,007 of these have been demolished and 65 made subject to Closing Orders) adjustment having been made for houses which were originally closed and have been subsequently demolished. During 1966 a total of 49 families consisting of 141 persons were displaced from unfit dwellings.

A Demolition Order in respect of one house in St. Augustine's Road was revoked as the property had been reconditioned in accordance with an undertaking given in the previous year. Two houses were involved in this undertaking and the second is still under reconstruction and should be completed during 1967. Two properties in Gwyn Street where demolition orders were not made as the owners undertook to repair the properties were reconditioned during the year and have now been relet. An adjoining house which is owned by the Council is at present under reconstruction.

(b) Houses in Multiple Occupation

Inspection of houses in multiple occupation occupies a considerable amount of the Inspectors time and 1,178 inspections of this type of premises were made during 1966. At the end of the year 713 houses were known to be in multiple occupation and were occupied by 4,521 adults and 1,436 children a decrease on the previous year of 34 dwellings and 534 persons. The nationalities occupying these dwellings are given in a table at the end of this report. At the time of writing there does appear to be a decrease in the number of Pakistani and Indian nationals in the

town. Whether this decrease will continue will only be known at the end of the year. It would appear to be due to the economic squeeze and resultant redundancies in the industrial field. This decrease is not evident in the figures published in the table showing the various nationalities. In all 77 informal notices were served requiring the provision of additional facilities. The following statutory notices were also served:

Housing Act 1957	Section 90 - overcrowding	26
Housing Act 1961	Section 14 - neglect of proper standards of management	8
Housing Act 1961	Section 15 - facilities	20
Housing Act 1961	Section 16 - fire escape	17

Night visits were made to 8 houses and as a result overcrowding of 23 rooms was discovered. Legal proceedings were instituted and all the cases were proved. Fines totalling £147 were imposed by the Magistrates. Despite service of notices under section 14 of the 1961 Housing Act it was necessary to institute legal proceedings against the owners of 2 houses for contraventions of Management Orders. In these cases defendants were fined a total of £106.

Endeavours are made to improve the facilities in this type of premises. This is made quite difficult by the fact that the occupants of these houses change quite frequently and as a result facilities which were requested originally are no longer necessary for a reduced number of occupants. Invariably some few months later the house is again occupied to the full and the original list of facilities again become necessary. I think the Inspectors breathe a sigh of relief when they are able to obtain in a house the full facilities which are required when the house is fully occupied. It does mean that in the absence of overcrowding which is an offence the facilities are always adequate for the number of persons occupying the dwelling.

52 applications were received from Italian nationals for certificates stating that sufficient accommodation was available for families wishing to reside in Bedford. 39 were approved and 13 refused.

(c) Accommodation - Industrial Workers

During the year 77 applications were received from the Ministry of Labour for inspections to be carried out at addresses where Industrial workers intended to live. Of this number 63

were found to be satisfactory.

This method of notification is certainly helpful to the Department in that it is possible to prevent overcrowding occurring in Houses in Multiple Occupation.

(d) Operation "Rescue"

Further properties in this area have been purchased and converted into several dwelling units. I do feel that this scheme has been well worthwhile and premises which in many cases would have been unsatisfactory houses in multiple occupation have been reconstructed into useful living units with full and separate facilities for each family.

(e) Improvement Areas

Following the decision to consider houses in St. Paul's Road Trinity Road and Honey Hill Road as an Improvement Area, inspections were made of 81 houses; of these 57 were found to be owner occupied and 24 were tenanted properties. Facilities required by the Housing Act 1961 were available at 5 of these 24 tenanted houses, whilst the remaining 19 were deficient in most respects. A report has been submitted with regard to proposed action for the improvement of these dwellings and it is anticipated that this report will be considered early in 1967.

(f) Purchase of Properties

65 properties in various parts of the town were purchased on behalf of the Council.

11 RENT ACTS

Legal proceedings were instituted against the owners of of two houses, both in multiple occupation, for failing to provide tenants with rent books. A total of £50 in fines was imposed by the Magistrates.

111 PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

(a) Drains and Sewers

229 drains were tested or inspected and where necessary works of repair or reconstruction were carried out. At 794 properties it was necessary to clear blockages in the drains. This is an increase on 1965 when 488 drains were cleared.

Notices were served in respect of 77 premises stating that the Local Authority intended to carry out repairs or reconstruction of sewers. 14 were in respect of emergency works

when immediate action was necessary and in the remaining cases notice gave the owners seven days in which to make any objection to the proposals. The repairs were subsequently carried out by the Local Authority and demands for the recovery of the cost of the work were served upon the owners of the properties.

Section 18 of the Public Health Act 1961 makes provision for the repair of drains or private sewers by the Local Authority providing the repair does not cost more than £50. One notice was served, repairs carried out by the Local Authority and an account for the cost of the work was sent to the owner.

All houses in the Borough have water closets, most of these being connected to the public sewer, although there are a few premises where the water closets are connected to cess-pools as a sewer is not readily available. In addition there are a few small factories not connected to the public sewer.

(b) Water

All house properties have an internal water supply.

(c) Other Amenities

It is estimated that some 2,500 houses in the Borough are without fixed baths. During 1966, 97 houses were provided with bathrooms, after plans had been submitted to the Local Authority and 58 owners received an improvement grant in respect of the bathrooms provided.

The number of houses where water closets are situated at the end of gardens is now estimated to be 80.

(d) Moveable Dwellings

There are no licensed caravan sites within the Borough.

(e) Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

(f) Filthy or Verminous Premises

8 premises were considered to be filthy or verminous although it was only necessary to serve one notice under Section 83 of the Public Health Act requiring the cleansing of filthy premises. In the other cases the owners readily co-operated with the Department.

Treatment was given at 67 premises for the eradication of various insect pests, only two were in respect of bugs, both being Council owned property.

(g) Disinfection

A Cleansing Station is maintained in Barker's Lane and at these premises is a steam disinfecter.

(h) Inspection of Premises

During the year 723 premises were inspected under the Public Health Acts. Most of the work required is undertaken by owners without the necessity of serving statutory notices and in only 23 cases was it necessary for such notices to be served. This figure does not include notices in respect of repair or reconstruction of sewers or drains which have been mentioned in a previous section of this report.

At two houses the owners did not comply with the statutory notices and applications were made to the magistrates court for Abatement Orders to be made. The magistrates adjourned one case for six weeks in order that the owner could have a further opportunity of carrying out the required works. Estimates were obtained by the Department from Builders and the owner did accept one of these. The application to Court was therefore withdrawn.

(j) Public Conveniences

No new public conveniences have been completed during the year.

Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a suitable site to serve the Queens Park area, but, at long last, a suitable site has been offered to the Authority. It is hoped that this convenience will be completed during 1967.

In addition, the new conveniences and showers for males and females in the Lurke Street multi-storey car park will be completed this year.

It is again regrettable to have to report the damage caused to conveniences where it is not possible to employ full-time attendants. Such action by vandals is incomprehensible and the unlocked compartments seem to encourage wanton damage.

1 V FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955

(a) Food Premises

Visits of inspection of food premises including works and school canteens within the Borough are routine and there is no doubt that the majority of food handlers are very conscious of their responsibilities towards the community. Apart from the provision of such facilities as sinks, wash basins and hot water it is essential that the staff observe scrupulous cleanliness. It is also necessary for the public to assist by only shopping at those premises where the service and conditions are entirely to their satisfaction. At the end of this report is a table which shows in detail the number of premises to which Sections 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene Regulations apply and the present state of compliance with such requirements. Section 16 refers to suitable and sufficient wash basins together with hot and cold water and Section 19 to the facilities for washing food and equipment. When plans are submitted to the Director of Technical Services the opportunity is taken to inform prospective occupiers of food premises of the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Mobile food vans have been inspected. As from 1st January, 1967 the Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery vehicles) Regulations 1966 came into operation, and during the year opportunity will be taken to see that mobile food vehicles comply with these Regulations.

Legal proceedings were instituted in three cases, for contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

1. An owner of an Ice Cream vehicle was fined £15
2. The owner of a Food vehicle was fined £25
3. Proceedings against the owner of a restaurant were dismissed by the Magistrates on the ground that the defendant was not the proprietor of the Business

(b) Egg Pasteurisation Plants

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

(c) Markets

The routine inspections of the food stalls have continued and it has not been necessary to institute legal proceedings against any stall holder. Most of the foods which could give rise to food poisoning outbreaks are now pre-wrapped, but the new Regulations have not prohibited the sale of pre-cooked foods from market stalls.

The Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966 will necessitate improved washing facilities for the food handlers and authority has been given for the erection of an additional ablutions block with the necessary facilities. This addition to the market facilities will be all that is required to comply with the new Regulations as all other requirements are already in operation.

(d) Ice Cream

The number of registered premises is as follows:

Manufacturers 5 Sale of Ice Cream 237

Samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and the results were as follows:

	No. of Samples	Percentage
Grade 1 Satisfactory	57	67.9
Grade 2 Fairly Satisfactory	13	15.5
Grade 3 Unsatisfactory	11	13.0
Grade 4 Very Unsatisfactory	3	3.6
	<hr/> 84	

It is very disappointing to find that any ice cream sample is placed in Grades 3 or 4. Subsequent samples from the same sources were satisfactory.

(e) Cream

The Department is co-operating with the Public Health Laboratory Service in sampling cream which is on sale to the public. A provisional grading being applied is that used for ice cream but this is not yet regarded as the final standard and indeed the samples so far are quite disappointing.

(f) Food Sampling & Food Complaints

During the year 241 samples were submitted to the Public analyst for examination. Of these 109 were milk and 132 were other foods. A total of 83 complaints was received and investigated and where necessary legal proceedings were instituted. Most of the complaints were in respect of mould growth on food or foreign bodies in food but the following complaints may be of interest:

1. A halfpenny and a safety pin were found in a tin of

corned beef. Correspondence revealed that the can was packed in the Argentine some 200 miles up country from Buenos Aires. It was stated that no English coins are ever seen in the community of Santa Elena and so it remains a mystery as to how the coin came to be in the tin.

2. A complaint was received in respect of insects in a packet of pancake mix. When investigations were made it was found that further packets of this mix were in stock and also contained maggots. It transpired that the mix is mainly sold in the early part of the year and this particular stock had been left over from the previous year's supply. Those packets found in the store were formerly seized and condemned by a magistrate. Legal proceedings were subsequently instituted.

This emphasises the point that stocks of food must be systematically rotated and any out of date stock disposed of.

A table showing samples submitted to the Public Analyst for examination and another table giving the detail of complaints which were received is given at the end of this report.

(f) Food Hygiene

There is no doubt that the members of the public are becoming more conscious of the need for a higher standard of hygiene in relation to food, as is evident by the large number of complaints received at this office. In many cases, there is no unsoundness in the product, but such complaints are welcomed as it shows an awareness amongst the purchasing public of irregularities which they have not encountered before. Without such co-operation it is extremely difficult to learn of unsatisfactory products or methods in certain premises. In one instance, a senior shop assistant, when being shown a mouldy cake purchased the day before remarked "It's probably a penicillin mould that would do you good". Needless to say the purchaser brought the cake to the Department and the thoughtless remark cost the firm not less than £5.

Stock rotation is of vital importance and is still only practiced routinely by the large retailers, where probably the turnover is more rapid than in the small mixed unit. It would be of great advantage to the small trader if every outer carton was clearly marked with the date of manufacture or the date by which the product should be disposed, in order that he would at least know when his bulk stock should be cleared. Coding is not enough as the trader does not understand the code.

The courses at Mander College organised by the Health and Welfare Committee have continued and to date 293 students have obtained Certificates. 22 students were successful during the year. Applicants have also taken the Royal Society of Health Food Retailing and Catering Certificate and 3 were successful in 1966.

There is a number of students from the same food retailers or manufacturers each year, but many local firms rarely persuade their staffs to attend.

It is gratifying to know that a course organised by the National Trade Development Association, sponsored by the Brewers Association is regularly held at Mander College and that a high percentage of the landlords and managers of our local brewery have obtained diplomas. In the past, it has not been easy to organise a course for the licensed trade, but food hygiene is included in the syllabus and these lectures are given by a Public Health Inspector. This is very important in view of the increasing number of licensees serving food.

V MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1959

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1949-65

Milk is sold as untreated, pasteurised, sterilised or ultra heated milk. 34 licences have been issued for the sale of ultra heat treated milk although it does not appear that any was actually sold during 1966. This milk has the advantage of being able to be kept for long periods. No ultra heat treated milk is produced within the Borough.

There is only one dairy in the town where milk is pasteurised and bottled. All other supplies are imported into the Town.

Untreated milk sold from vending machines continued to be unsatisfactory. In all, 87 samples of untreated milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. 38 of these (43.7%) failed to satisfy the methylene blue test. The results of these samples were forwarded to the Area Milk Officer. In view of these poor results 9 samples of untreated milk were submitted to the Public Analyst. 2 of these were satisfactory and the remaining 7 were reported upon as having failed the methylene blue test.

Legal proceedings were instituted. 3 of these cases were not proceeded with as the evidence was incomplete and in

the remaining 4 cases fines of £5 were imposed. As from 31st October 1966 the sale of untreated milk from vending machines ceased.

181 samples of milk from other suppliers were submitted to the methylene blue test and only 5 of these failed.

Of the 87 samples of untreated milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory 78 were also examined for brucella abortis. No positive samples were reported.

234 of the milk samples were also examined for the presence of anti-biotics and these were all negative.

40 samples of sterilised milk were tested one of which failed the prescribed examination.

During 1966 three premises were registered for the distribution of milk making a total of 110 so listed.

V1 SLAUGHTERHOUSE ACT 1958

Slaughter of Animals Act 1958

There is only one Slaughterhouse within the Borough, that in Windsor Road operated by Canvins Supplies Limited. Constant supervision is maintained at these premises and a charge is made in respect of the services of the Public Health Inspector carrying out meat inspection.

During 1966 the sum of £769.18.8d. was received.

There has been an increase in the number of animals killed at this slaughterhouse, approximately 2,000 animals over the number slaughtered in 1965.

9 licences were issued to Slaughtermen during 1966.

V11 CLEAN AIR ACT

During the year no additional Smoke Control Areas have been submitted for approval, but a postal survey has been completed of the next area to be considered.

It has not been found necessary to institute any legal proceedings under this Legislation and the co-operation received from industrialists and residents in Smoke Control Areas has been very good.

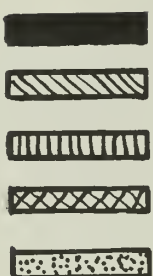
The burning of garden refuse in residential areas has again given rise to complaints, but, in all instances, a word of advice has been sufficient to eliminate the smoke nuisances.

With the increase of all electric houses and large blocks of flats, it is increasingly necessary for the house refuse system to become more flexible and for arrangements to be made for removal of hedge clippings etc. and household refuse, which would normally have been burnt on the open fire.

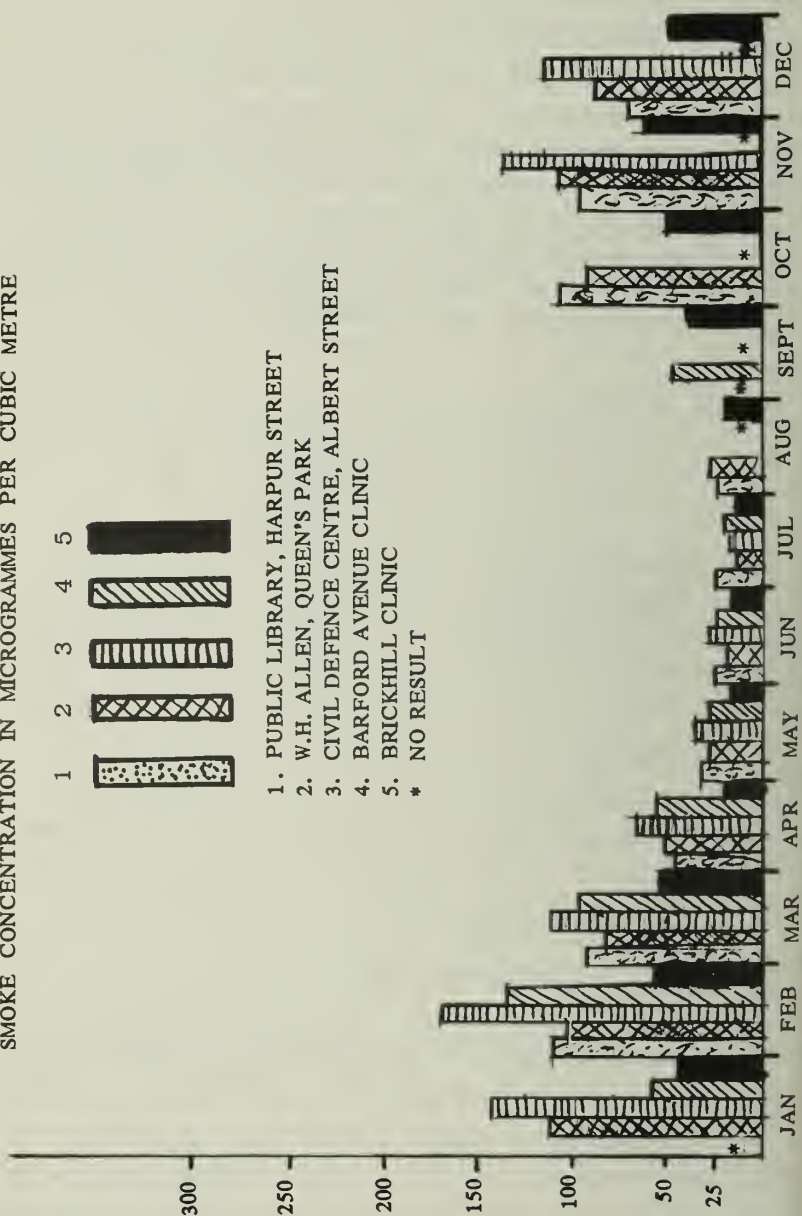
The five daily recording instruments for atmospheric pollution have continued to operate and assistance has been given to the County Council in connection with the servicing of the two stations operated by that Authority. The residents in the northern part of the Borough should have noticed the benefit of the coming into full operation of Smoke Control Area No. 2, as the pollution both from smoke and sulphur dioxide is much less than that recorded in other parts of the Borough.

SMOKE CONCENTRATION IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

1 2 3 4 5

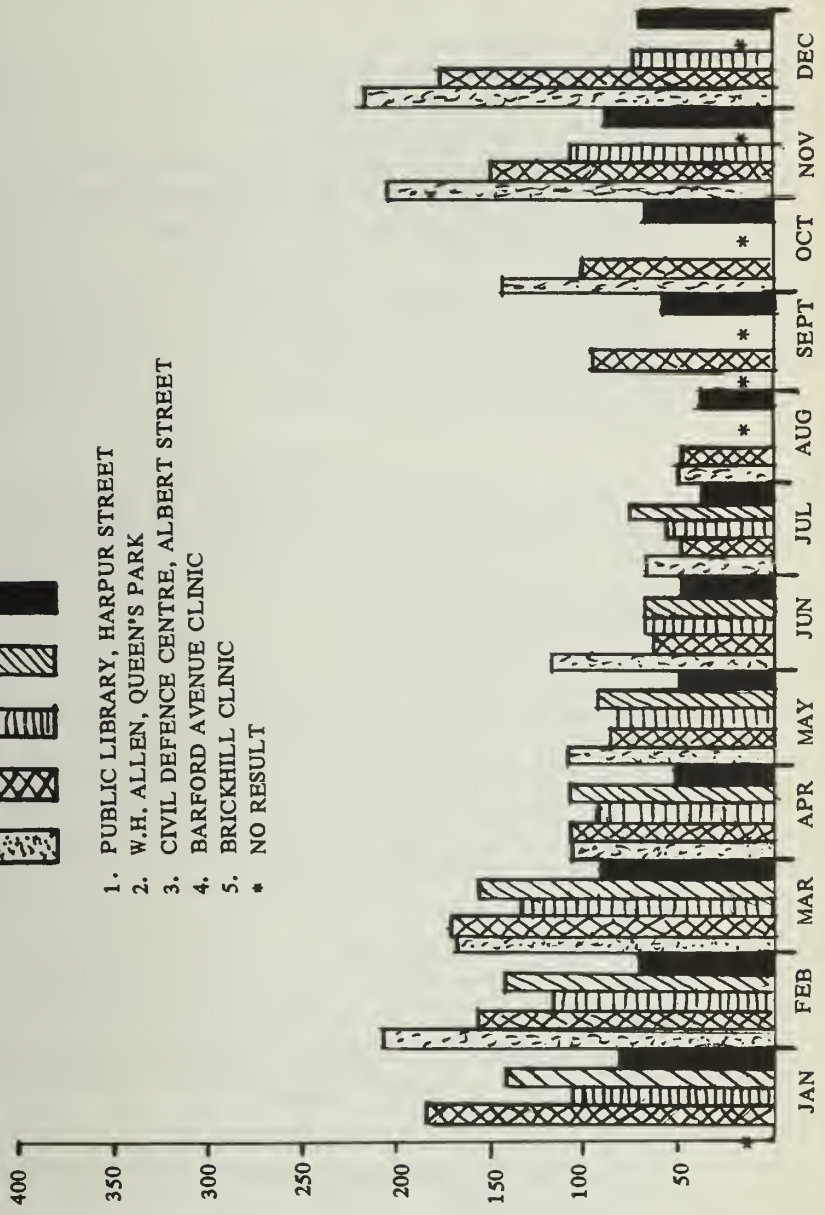


1. PUBLIC LIBRARY, HARPUR STREET
2. W.H. ALLEN, QUEEN'S PARK
3. CIVIL DEFENCE CENTRE, ALBERT STREET
4. BARFORD AVENUE CLINIC
5. BRICKHILL CLINIC
- * NO RESULT



MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1965

MOONLIGHT



1. PUBLIC LIBRARY, HARPUR STREET
2. W.H. ALLEN, QUEEN'S PARK
3. CIVIL DEFENCE CENTRE, ALBERT STREET
4. BARFORD AVENUE CLINIC
5. BRICKHILL CLINIC
- * NO RESULT

Summary of Progress in Connection with the The No. 2 Smoke Control Area

Number of visits	...	...	5,091
Number of applications received	..		1,285
Number of applications approved	...		1,285
Number of adaptations completed	...		1,158
Number of properties where owners have notified this Department of adaptations carried out prior to the approval by the Minister of the Order.			
			124
Running cost of grant paid (7/10ths.)	£19,545.	14s. 4d.	
Council's contribution (3/10ths.)			
included in above.	£8,376.	14s. 8d.	
Number of adaptations carried out satisfactorily	...	...	1,296

In 1,158 premises the following adaptations were carried out and a contribution paid by this Department:-

510	gas fires installed	...	44.0%
150	room heaters installed	...	12.8%
268	open fires installed	...	23.2%
59	electric storage heaters installed	...	5.1%
51	underfloor draught fires installed	...	4.4%
31	central heating installed	...	2.6%
19	electric fires installed	...	1.6%
373	gas ignition provided	...	32.2%
76	electric firelighters provided	...	6.5%
19	calor gas poker sets provided	...	1.6%
66	additional works	...	5.6%
7	back boilers provided with room heaters		0.6%
69	new fire bars provided	...	5.9%
57	firebacks installed	...	4.9%

Of 10 applications received for 100% assistance 5 were approved and 5 refused by the Public Health Committee.

V111 OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

A separate report has been issued and submitted to the Minister of Labour in respect of the action taken with regard to Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act.

155 new premises were registered during 1966 and at the end of the year 921 premises were registered with this Authority.

361 premises received a full inspection during the year and a total of 1,091 visits were made under the Act. 211 notices were sent to occupiers to remedy various defects. No exemptions were granted and no legal proceedings were taken. I anticipate that by the end of 1967 all premises will have received an initial inspection and the majority will have been revisited to see that the requirements of the Act have been satisfied.

Plans submitted to the Director of Technical Services are examined to see that the provisions of the Act are being satisfied and employers and architects have co-operated extremely well with regard to complying with the requirements of the Act.

37 accidents which occurred in shops and offices were notified during the year. Details of registration of persons employed in shops and offices and of accidents notified are given at the end of this report.

1X FACTORIES ACT 1961

160 visits of inspection were made to factories during 1966 and 10 informal notices were served in respect of defects which related in the main to sanitary conveniences.

Details in respect of factories are given at the end of this report.

X PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

Some 300 manholes were baited with fluoracetamide and the results appear to be quite good. This treatment was undertaken by a private firm. There does appear to be a fairly large rat population in the sewers and I am proposing to increase the number of manholes which are being baited.

Treatment for rodents in private houses is carried out free of charge but in the case of business premises a contract is made for the treatment and the charge is 15s. 0d. per man hour. 40 contracts were made and the sum of £90 received.

X1 OTHER ACTS

1. Noise Abatement Act 1960

Noise is probably becoming the most serious nuisance of this age and a considerable number of complaints were registered during the year. These varied widely from industrial noise to noise from dance band rehearsals. In no instance was it necessary to institute legal proceedings, as informal action resulted in a considerable diminution of noise or elimination of the source of the nuisance.

In order to reduce the noise created by mechanical diggers used in road reconstruction, the Director of Technical Services has issued instructions that machinery used shall be silenced or muffled as much as it practically possible.

An interesting and useful exercise would be to take sound readings in modern dance halls where 'beat groups' are performing. Having endured two hour sessions, I wonder what permanent damage is caused to teenagers who spend many hours at such performances. It is understandable that some performers on stage find it necessary to wear ear-plugs.

Co-operation by industrialists has been good in instances where complaints have been made and considerable sums of money have been spent to reduce noise and prevent causing nuisance to neighbouring householders.

2. Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

One premise was removed from the register and one other premise was registered leaving the total of three registered premises under this Act.

One sample of Rag Flock was not up to standard. Legal proceedings were not taken, but this failure was discussed with manufacturers of the material.

3. National Assistance Act 1948 - Section 50 Burial of the Dead

Funerals of 5 persons were undertaken as no other arrangements had been made.

No.	Age	Sex	Cost of Burial or Cremation	Recovery of Expenses
1	71	M	£15. 5. 0.	Full Cost Recovered
2	69	M	£16. 11. 0.	Full Cost Recovered
3	13 Mths	M	£6. 5. 0.	£5.12.6. Recovered
4	46	M	£15. 5. 0.	Not Recovered - no Death Grant
5	56	M	£16. 11. 0.	Full Cost Recovered

4. Scrap Metal Dealers' Act 1964

Since the coming into operation on 1st April, 1965, 13 premises have been registered, two during 1966.

X11 PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION

Education in relation to matters concerning Public Health consists not only of the courses organised jointly at Mander College, but also of the everyday work of the Public Health Inspector and is often more successful when given in the kitchen, the food factory or the office or shop. The greatest change in any one aspect of an Inspector's duties is the time now devoted to patiently explaining how it is possible to comply with current legislation.

The very useful talks to ladies' organisations have continued and again there is an appreciation of what is being done to improve standards in many aspects of Public Health, whether it be food hygiene or refuse collection methods. These talks give the official an opportunity to learn public reaction to many schemes inaugurated by this Department and disclose a welcome impatience for speedier progress to be made.

There is one point that Inspectors must never lose sight of and that is that they always deal, in the first instance, with people who must be dealt with courteously and respectfully, and never disrespectfully. This is not always easy when enforcing legislation which sometimes seems to members of the public time-wasting and unnecessary.

X111 DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT

As from July, 1966 the Public Health Inspectors were appointed Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Act. This was occasioned by the former Inspector, Mr. Winchester, taking an appointment with another local authority.

Visits are made each Saturday and on other days as required to the Cattle and Pig markets in Commercial Road and the Poultry market in Horne Lane. At these markets assistants are employed for the issue of movement licences, cleansing of vehicles etc. Movement licences are received from and issued to other Diseases of Animals Act Authorities.

XIV STATISTICAL TABLES

1. Housing

Action Taken During 1966.

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:			
(1)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	842
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerously injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	7
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	197
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :			
	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	...	119
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:			
(a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957 -			
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	-
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices -		
	(a) By Owners	...	3
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners		-
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts -			
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Formal Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	95
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -		
	(a) By Owners	...	16
	(b) By Local Authority in Default of owners		69
(c) Proceedings under Section 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 -			
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	8
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	...	-
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which closing orders were made	...	4

(4) Number of dwellinghouses where closing orders were in force but which have been demolished	6
(5) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which an undertaking to repair house was accepted	-
(d) Proceedings under Section 44 of the Housing Act, 1957- Number of dwellinghouses included in clearance areas demolished	-
(e) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made.	-
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	-
(f) Number of Council owned properties demolished.	42
(g) Number of privately-owned properties demolished without recourse to formal action ...	-

2. Houses in Multiple Occupation

Number of premises occupied as Houses in Multiple Occupation at 31st December, 1966.				713
Number of persons occupying these premises :				
Adults	...	...	...	4,521
Children	...	...	...	1,436
Total Persons			...	<u>5,957</u>

NATIONALITIES OF OCCUPANTS IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION SINCE 1957

NATIONALITY	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.
Albanian	12	3	-	-	-	3	30	11	-	30	9	-	44	8	-	29	5	-	-	-
American	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	30	5	12	7
Arabs (Aden)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	5	-	3	-
Austrian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
West Indian	220	21	388	43	364	53	381	81	531	129	717	151	807	216	808	248	703	247	682	272
Chinese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	18	-	9	-	28	4	30	3
Czechs	4	-	5	-	2	-	4	-	6	-	2	1	4	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
English	198	31	196	36	274	63	313	76	299	72	322	67	567	113	492	92	548	128	491	109
Estonian	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
German	8	-	7	-	5	-	5	-	3	-	4	1	5	-	2	-	4	-	1	-
Greek	6	2	4	4	4	2	1	-	1	-	12	7	12	9	10	6	2	1	4	2
Hungarian	6	-	18	1	33	8	32	9	31	9	29	11	47	21	42	17	20	7	5	3
Indian	34	-	82	7	140	17	135	16	165	4	341	68	458	104	534	124	599	180	588	228
Irish	101	22	127	27	200	32	199	34	199	43	227	40	241	37	169	24	169	48	140	39
Italian	2065	642	2244	787	2122	980	2116	1079	2187	1094	2015	897	1812	812	1740	755	1951	850	1806	693
Jugoslavs	94	31	98	39	103	39	100	56	96	52	98	53	70	29	72	37	84	42	41	13
Latvian	64	5	62	9	61	12	48	10	51	9	39	7	53	7	29	4	51	13	14	-
Lithuanian	2	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	1	-
Maltese	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	2	-
Nigerian	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
Pakistani	38	-	132	3	242	2	248	18	180	29	394	11	456	8	506	25	541	24	548	36
Polish	191	50	189	50	158	43	147	48	144	48	136	39	133	36	132	37	128	31	118	24
Roumanian	4	1	4	1	3	1	6	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Spanish	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	-	4	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Ukrainian	38	5	37	13	36	8	36	6	31	6	32	7	31	5	33	7	29	9	26	7
TOTAL	3087	813	3615	1035	3781	1263	3826	1448	3984	1507	4427	1366	4744	1405	4617	1381	4902	1589	4521	1426
	3900	-	4336	-	5044	-	5274	-	5681	-	5793	-	6149	-	5998	-	6491	-	5937	-
No. of Houses in	150	-	150	-	150	-	150	-	150	-	150	-	150	-	150	-	150	-	150	-
Adults	571	-	571	-	571	-	578	-	598	-	643	-	637	-	662	-	747	-	713	-
Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4. Food Inspection

(A) NO. OF PREMISES

	No.	Comply with Reg. 16	Premises to which Reg. 19 applies	Comply with Reg. 19
Bakehouses ...	15	15	15	14
Brewery and Soft Drink Manufacturers	3	3	3	3
Butchers ...	45	45	45	45
Cafes and Restaurants ...	57	57	57	57
Canteens (works and schools)...	60	60	60	60
Confectioners ...	79	79	72	71
Fishmongers (including fish fryers)	19	19	19	18
Food Storage Depots ...	16	16	10	10
Fruiterers and Greengrocers ...	28	27	25	25
Grocery and provisions ...	112	110	112	111
Licensed Premises ...	97	97	97	97
Sweet and Chocolate Manufacturers	2	2	2	2
Supermarkets ...	6	6	6	6
Dairy ...	1	1	1	1

In addition there are forty stalls on the market square, as follows:

Confectionery ...	2
Fish ...	3
Snack bars ...	3
Fruit and Vegetables ...	30
Ice Cream ...	1
Poultry ...	1

(B) SAMPLES SENT TO PUBLIC ANALYST**(i) Purchases**

Nature of Sample	Formal	Informal
Drugs	-	5
Fish, Tinned and Fish Pastes	-	5
Fruit Drinks, Juices, Squashes and Minerals	-	9
Groceries, Miscellaneous ...	1	59
Ice Cream	-	11
Meat and Meat Products ...	-	9
Milk	9	96
Sausages and Sausage Meat ...	-	15
Spirits	-	2
	10	211

(ii) Complaints

Nature of Sample	Formal	Informal
Bread	-	3
Cakes	-	2
Christmas pudding	-	1
Fruit Drink	-	2
Meat and Meat Products ...	-	5
Milk	-	4
Sweets	-	1
Tinned Goods (groceries)	-	2
	-	20

(C) SAMPLES REPORTED BY PUBLIC ANALYST TO BE NOT
GENUINE OR OTHERWISE GIVING RISE TO IRREGULARITY.

Sample No.		Commodity	Nature of Adulteration (as a result of examination by Public Analyst)	Remarks
Sal	Informal			
	207	Foreign body ex. Christ- mas pudding	Cigarette filter tip (0.35 gm) partly coated with gelatinised starch grains. Likely it had been cooked in Xmas pudding but difficult to prove this point	Unsatisfactory evidence. Warning letter to Manufacturers
	208	Bread roll	Contained foreign body - portion of an insect resembling earwig	Investigation made. Warning letter to Manufacturers
	221	Pork Sausages	Contained Sulphur Dioxide to the extent of 185 parts per million	Reported as an adulterated sample due to the fact a notice declaring the presence of Preservatives was not given to Public Analyst. A notice was displayed in the shop
	223	Foreign body removed from a meal pur- chased in a Restaurant	Fragment of broken glass weighing 1.074 grms and measuring 2 cms. x 1 cm. (approx)	Insufficient evidence for legal proceedings
	230	Untreated Milk	Failed Methylene Blue Test	Further Sample taken
	240	Roast Pork Dripping with gravy	Slightly rancid	Investigations made. Letter to Manufacturers
	246	Irish stew tinned	Lean (defatted) Meat 25.30% Fat 8.28% Total meat content 33.58% The Food Standards Committee Report (1962) recommend that the meat content of tinned meat, vegetables and cereal (e.g. Irish stew) should be not less than 35%. The sample is therefore slightly deficient in meat content.	Investigations made. Letter to Manufacturers
	261	Untreated Milk	Failed Methylene Blue Test	Further sample taken
	278	Untreated Milk	Failed Methylene Blue Test	Legal proceedings authorised. Not proceeded with as evidence was incomplete
	293	Untreated Milk	Failed Methylene Blue Test.	Legal proceedings authorised. Not proceeded with as evidence was incomplete.
	1103	Bread	Contained foreign body weighing 0.39 gramme (dry weight) identified as portion of rodent (flesh, skin and hair).	Legal proceedings instituted. Fined £15

Sample No.		Commodity	Nature of Adulteration (as a result of examination by Public Analyst)	Remarks
Formal	Informal			
1126	1105	Cream Bun	Fatty portion of this sample is not genuine cream	Formal sample taken
	1107	Yogurt (with fruit)	State of fermentation	Investigations made. Faulty stock rotation. Advice given as to proper stock rotation.
	1117 (A) & 1118 (B)	Untreated Milk & Untreated Milk	Failed Methylene Blue Test } Failed Methylene Blue Test }	Legal Proceedings instituted Fined £5
	1121	Orange Crush	Contaminated with fungus	Legal proceedings instituted. Fined £20
	1123A	Sparkling Orangeade	Contained Yeast Spores and that it was slightly fermented	Investigations made. Further sample taken.
	1123B	Sparkling Orangeade	Contained Yeast Spores and that it was slightly fermented	Warning letter to Manufacturers
	1122 (A) & 1123 (B)	Untreated Milk & Untreated Milk	Failed Methylene Blue Test } Failed Methylene Blue Test }	Legal proceedings instituted. Fined £5.
		Cream Bun	Fatty portion of the sample is not genuine cream	Advice given to Retailer to display notice as to cakes containing artificial cream
	1166	Bottle of Milk (1 pt.)	Contained a foreign body identified as vegetable matter resembling stalk of leaf or flower measuring about ¾ inch	Legal proceedings instituted. Fine £5
	1167	Bottle of Milk	Contained foreign matter identified as bottle cap (metallic) dust	Investigation made. Warning letter to Bottlers
	1172	Milk	Contained particles - hardened fatty matter	Investigations made. Letter to Bottlers
	1173	Ice Cream Cone	Contained carbonaceous matter (probably charred wafer).	Vendor notified
	1183	Pork Sausages (preservative not declared)	Contained Sulphur Dioxide to the extent of 208 parts per million	Notice in shop declaring sausages contain preservative
	1193	Milk	Matter adhering to the inside of the bottle iron rust. Foreign matter could not be detected in milk	Investigations made. Warning letter to Bottlers

No.	Commodity	Nature of Adulteration (as a result of examination by Public Analyst	Remarks
Informal			
303	Corned Chicken Italian	Objection to label	Importer advised declaration should be in English
309	Cod Fish (raw)	Contained total volatile bases to the extent of 58 mgs. N/100 grms. The total volatile bases in Fish should not exceed 30 mgs. N/100 grms. This sample should therefore be regarded as stale	Not packed in ice and Public Analyst did not realise that the fish was a sample for pesticide residue
322	Dietary Loaf (Cambridge Formula)	Contained 2 dark brown masses (weighing 0.10 grms.) identified as charred wheat.	Letter to Manufacturer

(D) UNSOUND FOOD -
NOT SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC ANALYST

Article	Source of Complaint	Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
Cream Cakes	Private Individual	Mould	Legal proceedings instituted Fined £1 5
Tinned Corned Beef	Private Individual	Unsound	Investigations carried out. Warning letter to vendor
Loaf of Bread	Private Individual	Contained metal bolt	Legal proceedings instituted, Fined £1 5
Haven Pancake Mix	Private Individual	Contained maggots and a moth (complaint) 18 packets Haven Pancake Mix containing maggots exposed, for sale; seized condemned by Magistrate	Legal proceedings instituted. Found guilty on two charges. Fined £1 5 on each charge. Total £30
Black Pudding	Private Individual	Mould and Sour	Investigations made. Letter to retailers.
Bread Roll	Private Individual	Contained piece of string	Legal proceedings instituted. Fined £5.
Bread Roll	Private Individual	Contained hair	Legal proceedings instituted. Fined £5
Milk Bottle	Private Individual	Dirt at bottom of bottle	Investigations made. Letter to bottlers
Ginger Cake	Private Individual	Mould	Legal proceedings instituted. Fined £10
Tin Pork Luncheon Meat	Private Individual	Mould	Legal proceedings instituted. Fined £10
Corned Beef	Private Individual	Contained a half-penny and part of a safety pin	Foreign manufacture. Investigations made. Letter to Importers
Pork Pies (2)	Private Individual	Mould	Legal proceedings instituted Fined £10
Bottle of Milk	Private Individual	Contained glass	Legal proceedings instituted Fined £10
Skinless Beef Sausages	Private Individual	Mould	Legal proceedings instituted Fined £10
Pork Sausages	Private Individual	Mould and Sour	Legal proceedings instituted Fined £20
Corned Beef (tinned)	Private Individual	Mould	Investigations made. Letter Vendors

Article	Source of Complaint	Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
Steak and Kidney Pie	Private Individual	Contained piece of cloth	Legal proceedings instituted. Fined £10
Sausage	Private Individual	Contained a fly	Legal proceedings instituted. Fined £5
Loaf of Bread	Private Individual	Mould	Investigations made. Letter to Manufacturers
Pork Pie	Private Individual	Contained pig bristles	Investigations made. Letter to Manufacturers
Walnut	Private Individual	Contained beetle	Legal proceedings instituted. Fined £10
Rasperry and Apple Pie	Private Individual	Mould	Legal proceedings instituted. Fined £5
Take Delivery trays	Private Individual	Dirty	Legal proceedings instituted. Fined £15
Loaf of Bread	Private Individual	Mould	Investigations made - unsatisfactory evidence
Cooked Chicken (and chips)	Private Individual	Debris and dirt in chicken	Investigations made. Warning letter to vendor
Meat Flan	Private Individual	Cream rancid and mould growth	Investigations made. Complainant did not wish to give evidence. Warning letter to vendor
Pork Pie	Private Individual	Mould	Complainant wished investigations to be made, did not desire legal proceedings to be instituted. Warning letter to vendors
Chocolateclair	Private Individual	Mould Contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General Regulations 1960 Sec. 8	Legal proceedings instituted. Fined £5 and £4.6s. costs
Apple Pie	Private Individual	Mould	Legal proceedings instituted. Fined £5 and £2.10s. costs
Skinless Pork sausages	Private Individual	Mould	Investigations made. Warning letter to vendors
Split Batton Bread)	Private Individual	Piece of cloth	Legal proceedings instituted. Fined £10
Stuff Pastry	Private Individual	Contained beetle	Legal proceedings instituted. Fine £3

Article	Source of Complaint	Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
Chocolate Sandwich	Private Individual	Mould. Contraventions of Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 8	Legal proceedings instituted Fined £5 on each of two charges. Total £10
Fruit Cake	Private Individual	Mould	Legal proceedings instituted Fined £5
Chocolate Ice-cream	Private Individual	Piece of glass	Investigations made. Warning letter to Manufacturers
Bilberry Pie	Private Individual	Mould	Legal proceedings instituted Fined £5 and £1.7s. costs
Bread Roll	Private Individual	Bearing hair-like material	Investigations made. Warning letter to manufacturers
Frostie Cake	Private Individual	Mould	Legal proceedings instituted Fined £5
Bottle of Milk	Private Individual	Containing two slugs	Legal proceedings instituted Fined £5
Pork Pie	Private Individual	Containing foreign body (staple)	Legal proceedings instituted Defendant found not guilty
Crumpets	Private Individual	Mould	Legal proceedings instituted Fined £5 and £2.10s. costs
Dietary Loaf	Private Individual	Contained a piece of metal	Legal proceedings instituted Fined £10 and 5s. 6d. cost
Milk	Private Individual	Contained insect	Investigations made. Warning letter to Bottlers
Fried Fish	Private Individual	Insect under Batter	Investigation made. Warning letter to Suppliers
Milk	Private Individual	Contained piece of glass	Legal proceedings instituted Fined £10
Hot Soup in Carton	Private Individual	Contained a hair	Investigations made. Warning letter to suppliers
Angel Cake	Private Individual	Mould	Legal proceedings instituted Fined £10 and £1.6s.4d. costs.
Birds Eye Cheese Burger	Private Individual	Contained a fly	Legal proceedings instituted Fined £5
Beau Brand Pork Luncheon Meat	Private Individual	Contained a piece of metal	Foreign Produce. Letters vendors who are taking the matter up with the importer

Complaint	Source of Complaint	Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
1. Corned	Private Individual	Marks on meat and internal surface of the tin	Foreign Produce. Letter to vendors who are taking the matter up with the importers
2. Corned	Private Individual	Contents unsatisfactory	Investigations made. Letter to vendors
3. Vegetable Soup	Private Individual	Contained Insect	Identified as winter gnat. Not proved insect had been subject to a cooking process. Letter to Manufacturer
4. Chap	Private Individual	Decomposed	Insufficient evidence. No definite conclusion arrived at because of the length of time between purchase and complaint

(E) DAIRIES AND MILK DISTRIBUTION

Premises registered as Dairies	...	...	1
Milk Distributors	...	...	110

(F) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) LICENCES

	No. of Licences
Ultra-heat treated ...	34
Pasteurised Milk ...	* 109
Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	54
Sterilised Milk ...	45
TOTAL ...	242

* Includes one pasteurisation plant.

(G) EXAMINATION OF SPECIALLY DESIGNATED MILK

Designation of Milk	Samples sub- mitted.	Methylene Blue Test*		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Fail.
Untreated ...	87	43	38	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised ...	181	167	5	181	—	—	—
Sterilised ...	40	—	—	—	—	39	1

* The Methylene Blue Test in respect of 9 pasteurised, 4 untreated samples was invalid as the atmosphere shade temperature exceeded 65° F.

(H) SLAUGHTERHOUSES

(1) Carcasses Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Goats	Pigs	Total
Number killed and inspected	3,415	81	318	5,917	5	9,862	19,598
diseases except tuber- culosis and cysticercosis							
Whole Carcasses Condemned	2	—	—	17	—	11	30
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned.	1,047	15	2	445	—	431	2,101
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticercosis.	30.71	18.52	0.63	7.8	—	4.5	12.24
Tuberculosis only - Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	29	29
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	0.29	0.14
Cysticercus Bovis Carcasses with some part of organ condemned	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Generalized and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(2) Meat Weight Condemned

Class of Animal	Tuberculosis			Other Diseases			lbs.
	Whole Carcase	Part Carcase & Offal	lbs.	Whole Carcase	Part Carcase & Offal	lbs.	
Cattle(excluding cows) ...	—	—	—	2	1,047	14,253	14,253
Cows ...	—	—	—	—	15	237	237
Calves ...	—	—	—	—	2	27	27
Sheep and Lambs ...	—	—	—	17	445	2,057	2,057
Pigs ...	—	29	208	11	431	3,799	4,007
Goats ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	29	208	30	1,940	20,373	20,581

(1) OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

Class of food		lbs.
No. of tins meat and meat products	285	646
No. of tins other	124	374
Meat, English wholesale premises		202
Meat, English retail shops		183
Meat, imported wholesale premises		612
Meat, imported retail shops		410
Cooked meat and meat products		159
Fish		141
Fruit and Vegetables		375
Ice Cream		400
Frozen foods		1, 217

5. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

TABLE A - REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered during the year	Total Number of Premises Registered at end of the year	Number of Premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	43	289	54
Retail Shops	85	507	229
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	7	59	22
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	19	60	53
Fuel Storage Depots	1	7	3
Totals	155	922	361

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

1,091

TABLE C — EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	No. of Persons Employed
Offices	3,952
Shops	3,541
Wholesale departments and warehouses ...	536
Trading establishments open to the Public	528
Restaurants	62
Hotel storage depots	15
TOTAL	8,634

Total Males 3,797

Total Females 4,837

TABLE D — EXEMPTIONS

There were no exemptions granted during 1966

TABLE E — PROSECUTIONS

PROSECUTION INSTITUTED OF WHICH THE HEARING WAS
COMPLETED IN 1966
NIL

Number of Complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22 Nil

Number of Interim orders granted Nil

TABLE F — INSPECTORS

Number of Inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act 8

Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in
connection with the Act Nil

ACCIDENTS

Workplace and Sex

Class of Workplace	Adults over 18 years		Young Persons under 18 yrs.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Offices	—	3	—	—
Retail Shops	17	7	4	—
Wholesale Shops	2	—	1	—
Warehouses	—	—	—	—
Trading Establishments ...	—	2	—	2
Restaurants	—	—	—	—
Hotel Storage Depots	—	—	—	—

ACCIDENTS

Primary Cause	Primary Cause and Type of Injury				TOTAL
	Fracture & Dislocations	Sprains & Strains	Open Wounds & surface Injury	Bruising Crushing Concussion	
Handling Goods	2	2	5	1	10
Use of Hand Tools	-	-	6	-	6
Falls of Persons	2	6	-	2	10
Machinery (Power & non power)	-	-	2	-	2
Stepping on or Striking against objects or persons	2	3	1	-	6
Not otherwise specified	-	1	-	-	1
Struck by falling object	-	-	2	1	3
TOTAL	6	12	16	4	38

6. Factories Act, 1961

(A) INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises	No. on Register	No. of inspections	No. of written notices	No. of occupier prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	20	9	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	247	151	16	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	71	16	-	-
Total	338	176	19	-

(B) CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

PARTICULARS	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which proceedings were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness ...	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation ...	3	3	-	1	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences -					
(a) Insufficient ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	16	18	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	2	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act not including offences relating to outwork)	-	2	-	-	-
Total ...	19	25	-	3	-

(C) OUTWORK

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by section 113 (1) (c)	No. of cases in default of sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bearing Apparel: Making, etc ...	35	-	-	-	-	-
Household Linen	5	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and Furniture hangings	1	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Upholstery ...	1	-	-	-	-	-

There is a Nil return for all other types of outwork.

7. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

(A) Premises Inspected and Treated

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	Agricultural	Business	Total
Number of properties inspected on complaint	9	252	1	55	317
Number of such properties found to be infested with :					
RATS: Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	5	196	—	42	243
MICE :	1	17	—	9	27
Number of properties inspected on survey	3	96	—	17	116
Number of properties found to be infested with :					
RATS: Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
MICE:	—	—	—	—	—
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	6	213	—	51	270
Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)...	20	768	—	91	879
Number of notices served —					
(i) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Structural works ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of block control schemes carried out ...	—				

8. Premises Disinfested

Premises	Nature of Vermin	Number of Premises
Houses — Council	Bugs	2
	Ants	7
	Wasps	8
	Beetles, etc.	1
Houses — privately owned ...	Bugs	—
	Ants	3
	Wasps	27
	Beetles, etc.	12
Business premises	Bugs	—
	Ants	1
	Wasps	2
	Beetles, etc.	4
Total		67

9. Summary of General Inspections and Administrative Duties

Housing

Houses inspected under the Housing Act, 1957	119
Houses totally unfit for human habitation	7
Premises inspected under the Public Health Act, 1936	723
Premises where nuisances discovered	197
Premises where nuisances abated	204
Revisits to houses under Housing and Public Health Acts	360

Overcrowding (not including houses in Multiple Occupation)

Visits	4
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Infectious Diseases

Investigations undertaken	175
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Verminous and other Conditions

Visits to verminous premises	86
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Drainage

House drains tested on payment of fee	-
Drains tested or inspected on complaint	229
Revisits during repairs or reconstruction	264

Visits to

Houses in Multiple Occupation	1,171
Movable Dwellings, Caravans, etc.	6
Public Houses	199
Clubs	20
Restaurants	739
Works Canteens	53
School Canteens	56
Fish Frying Premises	46
Slaughterhouse	518
Dairies	16
Other Shops and Premises where Food is prepared, stored or exposed for sale	1,043
Bakehouses	58
Places of Entertainment	20
Factories with mechanical power	151
Factories without mechanical power	9
Work places	16
Outworkers	3
Premises where animals are kept	5
Offensive trade premises	3

Sundry nuisances	134
Miscellaneous visits	806
Unsuccessful visits	891
Food and Drugs	
Samples submitted to Public Analyst:	
Milk	109
Ice Cream	11
Other Foods and Drugs	121
Samples examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service:	
Milk	308
Ice Cream	84
Total number of samples obtained for examination	633
 Rats and Mice Destruction	
Inspection of Premises, etc. by Public Health	
Inspectors	138
Inspection of premises, etc. by Rodent Operators	317
Visits for treatment, including revisits	879
 Rent Act	
Interviews	11
Inspections for Certificate of Disrepair	—
 Smoke abatement	
Observations	26
Interviews with managers, stokers, etc.	19
Inspections of boiler plants	43
Smoke Control Area - visits	518
Atmospheric pollution apparatus - Recordings	514
 Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	
Visits to Offices	281
Visits to Retail Shops	531
Visits to Wholesale Depots & Warehouses	62
Visits to Catering Establishments & Canteens	215
Visits to Fuel Storage Depots	1
 General and Office Routine	
Visits for interviews with owners, agents, builders	
tenants, etc.	575

Interviews at office with owners, agents, builders, tenants, etc.	509
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Attendances at magistrates' courts	35
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General Administration

Notices served:

	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>
Housing Act	77	71
Landlord and Tenant Act	39	-
Public Health Act	120	100
Factories Act	10	-
Food Hygiene Regulations	130	-
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	211	-
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	1	-
Clean Air Act	207	-
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	-	-
Total	795	171

9. Detailed nature of work carried out as a result of Notices.

(A) DWELLINGHOUSES

General Improvements

Defective chimney stacks	3
Defective roofs repaired or renewed	45
Eavesgutters and downspouts repaired or renewed	43
Damp Walls remedied	35
Defective walls, brickwork and pointing made sound	78
Rooms cleansed and decorated	17
Defective floors repaired or renewed	23
Defective windows repaired or renewed	53
Defective doors repaired or renewed	5
Defective firegrates repaired or renewed	5
Sinks and waste pipes repaired or renewed	1
Chimney heads or pots repaired or renewed	3
Defective ceilings made sound	15
Other general improvements	5

Water Closets

Pedestal pans provided in lieu of defective pans	1
Fittings repaired or renewed	6
Other improvements	9

Yards

Sanitary dustbins provided	3
Paving renewed	3
Rubbish removed	19
Boundary walls repaired	3

(B) OTHER HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Additional sinks provided	60
W.C. ' compartments cleansed	5
Other improvements	30
Dustbins provided	-
Wash basins provided	31
Hot water supply	24
Rentbooks	21

(C) FOOD PREMISES

General Cleansing and redecoration	158
Wash basins provided	40
Hot and Cold water supply provided	28
Clothing lockers provided	20
W.C. compartment cleansed and fittings repaired	24
"Now wash your hands" notices provided	18
Soap, towels and nail brushes provided	10
Floors repaired or renewed	25
First Aid Materials provided	55

(D) OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

Abstracts provided	195
Lighting in w.c. compartments provided	11
Suitable temperatures maintained	11
Floors repaired	5
Drinking water provided	17
Ventilation provided	19
Shields for dangerous machinery provided	5
Thermometers provided	68
Overcrowding of rooms abated	12
Handrails provided	13
First Aid boxes provided	23
Rooms cleansed or redecorated	15
Washing facilities provided	22
Clothing lockers provided	7
Improved lighting provided	4

(E) OTHER PREMISES

Factories

Sanitary accommodation requirements complied	
(a) Provided	-
(b) Repaired	20
Other defects remedied	5

REPORT

ON THE

School Health Service

February, 1967.

Telephone Number, Bedford 67422

To THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year under review has been an unfortunate one in that your School Medical Officer was taken ill in June last. He was, however, able to return to duty for a period during October and November, when he was able to undertake duties of a light nature, but since that time has again been absent through illness.

For this reason I have been asked to undertake his duties on a temporary basis and commenced these on the 25th January, 1967. It has, therefore, befallen me to write this preface in the absence of Dr. C.L. Sharp and comment on the report is factual only.

Your Deputy School Medical Officer Dr. E.E. Henderson, obtained the post of Deputy County Medical Officer of Health to Bedfordshire County Council and commenced his new duties on the 12th June, 1967. However, on the request of the Borough Council the County Medical Officer agreed to Dr. Henderson undertaking for the Borough necessary School Health duties (in addition to his new duties) and this he did until my arrival and his work ensured the smooth running of the Department. In view of the lack of whole-time medical staff and in order to maintain the work at the usual high standard it became necessary to employ additional medical practitioners on a sessional basis at schools, clinics and for special examinations (intelligence quotients, etc.).

The number of children on the school roll continues to rise and is now 10,388 an increase of 454 over the previous year. One new school (Hazeldene) was opened and the former Pearcey Road Primary School was adapted to form two schools, one for infants and one for juniors.

The physical condition of the children inspected was very good, only four children being discovered below standard on medical inspection. It will be seen that an increase of 70 occurred in head infestation with vermin but as the number of inspections under this heading increased substantially compared with the previous year an increase of this nature is not necessarily an alarming one, although the situation must be watched very carefully.

The need for more educational facilities for mentally sub-normal children is becoming greater and urgent consideration needs to be given to the provision of more accommodation for these children.

There is no doubt that the work undertaken by the doctors, nurses and clerical staff during the year has been of great value, with beneficial results to the school children in need of treatment, and I very much appreciate their services.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

MARGARET A. GLASS,

Acting School Medical Officer.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

I INTRODUCTION

The General pattern of the School Health Service during 1966 remained unchanged. There was an addition of one Infant School. Also one Primary Junior, Mixed and Infant School was divided to form separate schools - one for infants and one for juniors. The school population increased from 9,934 at the beginning of January, 1966 to 10,388 at the start of January 1967. The number of foreign children attending school has again increased from 1,884 to 1,990. The following table gives the number of children attending the 30 Borough Schools.

Type of School.	No. of Schools.	No. on Roll.
Nursery	1	43
Infant	11	2,406
Primary Junior Mixed	10	3,525
Primary Junior Mixed & Infant	1	595
Secondary Modern	6	3,123
Co-educational Selective	<u>1</u>	<u>696</u>
(Mixed)	30	10,388

II SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Below are given the figures showing the number of inspections carried out as compared with the previous year.

	1965	1966
Routine Inspections	2,911	3,040
Special Inspections at Schools	13	14
Special Inspections at Clinics	297	236
Re-inspections	584	567

As can be seen, the total number of statutory or routine inspections has increased. Routine inspections are carried out at 5 years, on school entry, 11 years, before transfer to secondary school and at 14 years, the year prior to a pupil leaving school. Pupils with defects found during these routine examinations are recalled for re-inspection at appropriate intervals as required.

Special examinations, are carried out at the request of parents, teachers, the Education Department or other Sources. These examinations complement the routine inspections and enable rapid advice and/or treatment, to be instituted whenever necessary. Problems occurring in this category usually relate to poor attendance, failure to progress at school, behaviour difficulties and problems relating to physical fitness.

III CONDITIONS FOUND AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

From Table III, it will be noted that the incidence of all defects is still generally highest in school entrants as opposed to those found at the final and intermediate inspections. This is continuing evidence of the particular value of first routine examination and the lesser importance which may be attached to the intermediate but particularly the final examination in view of the relatively few defects found requiring treatment.

(1) Eye Defects

The majority of defects were again refractive in nature and remained fairly constant in number at each routine inspection. Defects found were referred to an Ophthalmic Surgeon unless already under treatment of an optician. Squint errors were however, as in the past, more commonly found at school entry and were referred for orthoptic treatment at the Clinic in Union Street.

(2) Ears, Nose and Throat

Conditions affecting the ears, nose and throat were at their highest at school entry. These defects are often related to a hearing difficulty usually associated with an upper respiratory infection, nasal catarrh, or a tendency to repeated colds.

Since the ability to hear well is so important, steps are taken, as a routine, to test the hearing of all children in their last years at Infant School by means of a screening or " Sweep " test. This is carried out by the officers of the Authority. If a defect is found a more detailed follow - up test is given. Further investigations may be carried out by reference to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist at Bedford General Hospital.

During the year, 4 children were referred for consultant opinion to the Ear, Nose and Throat Department on account of infected tonsils, adenoids and allied conditions. In a number of other cases, arrangements for treatment had already been made before or after entry to school independent of the School Health Service.

Apart from cases where deafness or ear disease appeared

to be associated with diseased tonsils and adenoids, 44 children were referred to hospital for deafness or ear disease. As in the past, children are kept in periodic review when it is thought that the condition will settle down in time without the necessity of hospital treatment.

(3) Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

Very few major defects under this heading were noted during the year and only 6 children required to be referred for treatment to the Orthopaedic Department of Bedford General Hospital.

(4) Uncleanliness, Verminous and Parasitic Conditions

Cleanliness inspections are carried out each term at all primary schools. If dirty heads, i.e. contaminated with nits or lice, are found these children are supplied with a special shampoo. If very dirty they are excluded from school until cleansed. If unable to be cleansed at home they are sent to the Cleansing Station. Out of the total of 19,218 examined by school nurses, 194 children were found with nits in their hair, compared with 124 in 1965.

All too often the same families are the source of infection and in some cases this reflects the poor standards of home care, coupled with the inability of parents to co-operate in the necessary measures for control. Mainly because of this it was necessary to cleanse three children at the Borough Cleansing Station. This compares favourably with six children in 1965.

(5) Scabies

In addition six children were given treatment for scabies at the Borough Cleansing Station.

IV OTHER MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Medical Examinations of Candidates for Admission to Training Colleges and to the Teaching Profession

During the year 24 students applying for admission to training colleges were medically examined, chest x-ray examinations being arranged where considered necessary. 28 candidates for entrance to the teaching profession were examined. Here a chest x-ray examination is automatically required in each case.

Arrangements were also made for 34 students and 10 candidates for entrance to the teaching profession to be examined by the medical staff of the Bedfordshire County Council Health Department.

Employment of Children Byelaws

271 children were certified as fit to undertake employment during 1966 as compared with 347 for 1965. No child was in 1965 or 1966 prevented from undertaking employment on medical grounds.

V DENTAL TREATMENT

Report by Mr. Sheasby, Chief Dental Officer.

"In the two years immediately preceding the one now under review an effort was made to put the Dental Service in the Borough on a better basis, considerably more sessions being worked by Dental Staff than hitherto. Much still remains to be done, however, and additional surgeries are required.

Last year, despite difficulties, the situation has remained controlled. There were more attendances for treatment and more (and more varied) treatment was provided than in any previous year, although there was a slight fall in the total number of sessions worked. A notable feature was the welcome if still modest swing toward conservative treatment, one result of improved acceptance of treatment.

Mr. J.E. Cruickshank has continued to serve as Area Dental Officer for the Borough, working 10 sessions weekly entirely on Bedford children.

Mr. R.E. Potts has continued to give much of his time and the Chief Dental Officer for the County occasional sessions to the Borough, together averaging approximately 7 sessions weekly.

Late in the year Mr. M.C. England commenced duty as County Orthodontist. He will spend at least two sessions each week treating Bedford children.

This is an entirely new development of the service, and it is anticipated that this specialist will be able to maintain a full orthodontic service for all children who are referred to him.

A new dental clinic is planned for the Putnoe Health Centre. It is hoped that it will be brought into use next year."

VI SPECIAL FORMS OF TREATMENT

(1) Speech Therapy

During 1966, Speech Therapy Clinics were held at Union Street, Putnoe and Barford Avenue. 118 children with various types of speech defect were treated during the year. Borough children were also treated at the Grange Special School and at the Training Centre at Kempston. Home and School visits were made for investigation and advisory purposes. Close co-operation

between teachers, parents and the Speech Therapists help the child to make much more rapid progress in overcoming his speech defects.

Owing to a shortage of staff from September, 1966, Borough sessions were slightly reduced, but fortunately this was for only a very short period.

(2) Audiometry Service

Routine testing of all infants in their last year before transfer to the junior school is carried out and special tests made of children of all ages referred by school medical officers, teachers and speech therapists.

Children who fail the "sweep" test are seen again in about four months and the majority pass this time - those who fail are then referred for further examination and any treatment which may prove necessary. In most cases the loss of hearing is only slight and can be remedied; the teachers and parents being made aware of this temporary handicap are able to help the child in the meantime.

Cases of severe loss of hearing not discovered by school age are rare. Very occasionally a speech defect is found to be due to a high tone loss.

Audiometry (1966)

The following statement gives details of tests carried out during the year :

Number of infants tested	851
Number of infants passed	817
Number of infants failed	34

Specials (referrals and re-tests)

Pass	219
Fail	54
Total number of tests carried out	1, 124

(3) Minor Ailments

While Minor Ailments Clinics were once in vogue the position has gradually been to refer such children to the family practitioner thereby avoiding unnecessary over-lapping of services. Two Clinics are, however, still in use and are held north and south of the river twice a week, at Union Street and Barford Avenue, for treatment by the school nurses.

The following statement shows the number of attendances :

	1965	1966
Attendances	55	33
Number of Individual Children		
Attending	34	16

(4) Doctor's Clinics

These clinics were held weekly at the Public Health Department, Town Hall, and fortnightly at 29 Barford Avenue, when a doctor was in attendance for specialist consultation. The majority of the special examinations occur at these clinics.

(5) The Handicapped Pupil

Much emphasis is often given to providing for the needs of the handicapped child, although only a small proportion of children require special provision within the educational system. A decision that special provision is needed is only taken after a usually long period of observation of the child's attempt to overcome his disability in the environment of his home and possibly in an ordinary school. The decision, taken only by the School Medical Officer, is based on his own assessment plus the opinion of specialists in separate fields, namely, the hospital consultant, general practitioners, school psychologist, while the fullest consideration is given to the wishes of the parents.

The following statement sets out the schools which handicapped pupils from the Borough were attending at the end of the year.

	Boys	Girls
Blind and Partially Sighted Pupils -		
Rushton Hall School, Kettering	1	
Linden Lodge School, Wimbledon	1	
Royal National Institute for the		
Blind, Sunshine House, Leamington		1
Deaf and Partially Hearing -		
Tewin Water School, Welwyn	1	
Royal School for the Deaf, Birmingham		1
Rayners School, Penn		1
Woodford School for the Deaf, Essex		1

Epileptic -	Boys	Girls
St. Elizabeth's School and Home, Much Hadham		1

Physically Handicapped -

Chailey Heritage School, Sussex	1
St. Vincent's Hospital School, Middlesex	1
St. John's School, Woodford Green	1

Delicate -

Pilgrims School, Seaford	2
St. Vincent's Open Air School, St. Leonards-on-Sea	1
Laleham School, Cliftonville	1

In addition to the handicapped children who are placed at residential schools, 4 children, for whom this treatment seemed best, received education at a small private school at the Local Authority's expense.

At the end of the year 16 children were resident at St. Margaret's School, Great Gaddesden (residential school for educationally subnormal children), 44 attended the Grange Day Special School at Kempston and 7 attended the Unit for Partially Hearing Children, sited at Kingsbrook.

Usually the needs of the handicapped are met within a reasonable space of time. This is unfortunately the exception in the case of the educationally subnormal child who needs special educational treatment and facilities, for despite the presence of the Grange Special School for educationally subnormal pupils at Kempston, which is shared with the County Council, the demand for places is extremely high. During the year 91 children were examined from Borough Schools, including private schools, for a disability of the mind and the following table sets out the resulting diagnoses and recommendations.

Educationally Subnormal	...	...	...	...	44
Maladjusted	...	..	...	...	39
Unsuitable for education at school	...	...	...	...	1
No disability of mind	...	...	...	...	3
Educationally subnormal and maladjusted	...	...	...	...	2
Formal decision deferred - for re-examination later	...	...	...	...	2

The education of the backward child is of great importance since the earlier one detects the inability to learn properly, the

more quickly can remedial measures be instituted for the benefit of the child and the community. To this end, head teachers are requested to submit annually a list of names of children who in their opinion are not progressing satisfactorily. This "screen" enables each of these children to be followed up by the school Medical Officer whose function is to determine how best the child may be helped in school.

The 91 children referred to above were examined at the request of:-

Head Teacher	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Family Doctor	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Parent	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Borough Education Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Health Visitor	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paediatrician, Bedford General Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
							<hr/>
							91
							<hr/>

(6) Treatment in Convalescent Homes and Other Institutions

Children who suffer more or less indefinite forms of ill-health are sent to convalescent homes at the expense of the Local Authority usually for a few weeks, and often benefit greatly from such treatment. 11 children were sent away during 1966.

(7) Enuresis

Many children come to the notice of the School Medical Officer as suffering from nocturnal enuresis or bed wetting. This either presents as a failure to achieve bladder control from infancy or arises soon after starting school; occasionally it is due to an underlying physical condition. Many present methods of cure are empirical and some are attended with success.

The advent of the enuresis alarm or buzzer, an electrical device which wakes the child up with its noise immediately he/she passes a small quantity of urine, has however, revolutionised treatment in that its use is attended with a relatively high success rate.

The Health Department has sixteen such alarms in constant use and co-operates with the hospital in helping to assist Borough children over the age of six who are affected by this problem. A relatively short waiting list exists for this device.

(8) Child Guidance Clinic

The Child Guidance Clinic exists to assist those children and their parents who exhibit some of the many features of mental disturbance. The title Child Guidance is unfortunately rather a misnomer since the clinic does not necessarily deal with children nor indeed require to give them guidance but to date a suitable alternative title has not been found. Despite the fact that its name sometimes frightens parents off, the Clinic does very useful work.

It should be recognised that the foundations laid during the early years of a child's development play a considerable part in the effects resulting from the stresses which may arise in the adult, with a consequent reaction on the mental health of the next generation.

Deep laid anxiety in early life is often driven underground only to reveal itself later at times of stress e.g. adolescence etc. Often the first sign of stress of the school child is shown in failure to make adequate progress with work. While this may be due to educational subnormality, it can also be due to instability. Similarly, behaviour problems and management problems are often the symptoms of a stressed child.

Children with behaviour or other problems are brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer via the parent, head teacher, general practitioner or other source, and are usually dealt with at the doctor's clinics. Cases in need of more specialised help are referred to the Child Guidance Clinic under Dr. Norman Jones, Child Guidance Psychiatrist. Of those children referred to the Child Guidance Clinic details are given in the report of the Principal School Medical Officer of Bedfordshire County Council. Eleven maladjusted children were in various institutions during the year.

VII INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases of infectious diseases amongst school children were notified during the year:-

Measles	...	...	215
Scarlet fever	...	...	35
Whooping cough	...	...	11
Jaundice	...	...	74
Dysentery	...	...	11

(1) B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination is available to all children of 13 years

of age. A - School Children's Scheme (i.e. up to 14 years and 14 years and upwards if still at school); B - Students. The following table shows the work carried out during the year.

Initial Heaf Test						B.C.G. Vaccination		Referred to Chest Clinic					
No. Tested		No. found to be positive and referred to Chest Clinic.		No. found to be negative.		No. vaccinated		No evidence of pulmonary tuberculosis		Failed to attend for X-ray examination.		To be kept under observation at Chest Clinic.	
A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
898	26	123	14	709	12	696*	12	113	14	2	—	8	—

*13 children for vaccination later.

The differences in the figures are accounted for by absence from school.

Positive cases are referred to the Bedford General Hospital for a chest X-ray examination and negative cases receive protection with the B.C.G. vaccine.

(2) Tuberculin Testing

Tuberculin testing is carried out in an effort to control tuberculosis. Normally a child will give a negative reaction to the tuberculin or skin test.

If a child should give a positive reaction it implies that there has been contact with an infectious case of tuberculosis and a likely source of this infection is among the adults who live in or frequently visit the child's home. It should be noted that a positive result implies contact and not that the child necessarily has tuberculosis.

The child is referred to the Chest Clinic, as are those adults who have been in contact with the child at home.

The whole purpose of the scheme is, therefore, to ascertain and secure treatment for active cases of tuberculosis at the earliest possible moment.

Consent given ... 1,064

Consent not given ... 191*

*Of this number 121 had either been tested previously, received B.C.G. vaccination, or were under observation at the Chest Clinic.

Number of children tested	...	...	867
Number found to be negative	...	...	840
Number found to be positive	...	...	27
Absent from school at time of test	...	...	159
Left district	...	...	38

VIII. CLINICS

Location of Clinic	Time of Session	Work Carried Out
own Hall	Friday afternoons at 2.30 p.m.	Consultations by School Medical Officer.
ion Street	Tuesdays and Wednesdays in term time, 9-9.45 a.m. Tuesday mornings (When required) Seventeen sessions weekly. As required. As required. As required. Friday mornings and afternoons.	Treatment of minor ailments by Clinic Nurse. Audiometrician. Treatment by School Dental Officer. Diphtheria Immunisation. Poliomyelitis Vaccination. B.C.G. Vaccination. Speech Therapy
arford Ave.	Tuesdays and Thursdays in term time, 9-9.45 a.m. Tuesday afternoons at 2.30 p.m. fortnightly As required. As required. Tuesday mornings	Treatment of minor ailments by Clinic Nurse. Consultations by School Medical Officer. Diphtheria Immunisation. Poliomyelitis Vaccination. Speech Therapy.
tnoe	Wednesday afternoons	Speech Therapy.

IX. STATISTICAL TABLES

**TABLE I - MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS
ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

(A) PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth) (1)	No. of Pupils who have received a full Medical Examination (2)	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED	
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory..
		(3)	(4)
1962 and later ...	75	75	-
1961 ...	884	881	3
1960 ...	331	330	1
1959 ...	61	61	-
1958 ...	12	12	-
1957 ...	5	5	-
1956 ...	70	70	-
1955 ...	568	568	-
1954 ...	264	264	-
1953 ...	8	8	-
1952 ...	7	7	-
1951 ...	755	755	-
Totals ...	3,040	3,036	4

Col. (3) total as a
percentage of Col.
(2) total

99.87%

Col. (4) total as a
percentage of Col.
(2) total

.13%

(B) OTHER INSPECTIONS

	1964	1965	1966
Number of Special Inspections	299	310	250
Number of Re- Inspections ...	384	584	567
Totals ...	683	894	817

(C) Pupils Found to Require Treatment

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Dental Disease and Infestation with Vermin).

Age Group Inspected (by year of birth)	For Defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other conditions recorded in Table III.	Total individual pupils
1962 and later ...	-	5	4
1961	14	70	73
1960	3	50	46
1959	3	7	9
1958	1	1	2
1957	-	1	1
1956	8	1	9
1955	21	26	46
1954	14	13	25
1953	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-
1951 and earlier ...	26	37	60
TOTALS ...	90	211	275

TABLE II - INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

	1964	1965	1966
Total number of individual examinations in schools by school nurses	17,283	17,315	19,218
Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	99	124	194
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) ...	-	-	-
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) - ...	-	-	-

**TABLE III - NUMBER OF DEFECTS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT
OR OBSERVATION AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING 1966.**

Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections								Special Inspections	
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total			
	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
Skin	4	19	9	16	1	7	14	42	—	1
Eyes —										
(a) vision ...	21	51	26	24	43	32	90	107	8	1
(b) Squint ...	18	16	1	1	2	2	21	19	—	—
(c) Other ...	2	5	1	7	2	6	5	18	2	—
Ears —										
(a) Hearing ...	51	54	3	3	13	11	67	68	5	1
(b) Otitis Media	6	23	—	1	1	10	7	34	—	—
(c) Other ...	-	5	—	1	1	3	1	9	—	—
Nose and Throat	5	57	1	3	1	14	7	74	2	1
Speech ...	10	26	—	—	1	3	11	29	12	—
Lymphatic Glands	—	5	—	1	—	4	—	10	—	—
Heart... ..	6	22	2	4	—	6	8	32	—	—
Lungs ...	5	29	1	8	2	9	8	46	—	1
Developmental —										
(a) Hernia ...	1	7	—	1	—	—	1	8	—	—
(b) Other ...	1	29	3	8	4	12	8	49	—	—
Orthopaedic —										
(a) Posture ...	1	24	—	4	1	7	2	35	2	—
(b) Feet ...	2	69	—	5	1	23	3	97	1	1
(c) Other ...	3	21	1	8	2	8	6	37	1	—
Nervous System —										
(a) Epilepsy	—	7	1	2	—	1	1	10	—	—
(b) Other ...	—	7	1	2	—	2	1	11	2	1
Psychological —										
(a) Development	9	34	-	1	2	3	11	38	90	11
(b) Stability...	2	22	1	2	4	5	7	29	56	1
Abdomen ...	3	35	3	10	1	3	7	48	—	—
Other... ..	6	19	9	3	—	7	15	29	43	7

T - Treatment O - Observation

TABLE IV - TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(A) EYE DISEASE, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	No. of cases dealt with by the Authority		
	1964	1965	1966
External and other, excluding error of refraction and squint.	7	4	-
Errors of refraction (including squint).	281	348	399
Totals	288	352	399
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	87	101	127

(B) DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with		
	1964	1965	1966
Received operative treatment - (a) for diseases of the ear ...	-	-	-
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	82	52	106
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	-	1	-
Received other forms of treatment	-	-	6
Totals	82	53	112

(C) ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	1964	1965	1966
Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments	17	5	6

**(D) DISEASES OF SKIN (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS,
FOR WHICH SEE TABLE II)**

	No. of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority.		
	1964	1965	1966
Ringworm —			
(a) Scalp 	—	—	2
(b) Body 	—	—	—
Scabies 	—	—	14
Impetigo 	3	1	1
Other Skin diseases ...	9	2	2
TOTAL 	12	3	19

(E) SPEECH THERAPY

	No. of cases treated by the Authority		
	1964	1965	1966
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists ...	106	121	118

(F) OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	1964	1965	1966
Pupils with minor ailments	84	34	16

**TABLE V – DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT
ATTENDANCES & TREATMENT**

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First Visit	694	589	124	1,407
Subsequent Visits	760	1,353	355	2,468
Total Visits	1,454	1,942	479	3,875
Additional courses of treatment commenced	97	85	15	197
Fillings in permanent teeth	284	1,186	290	1,760
Fillings in deciduous teeth	469	14		483
Permanent teeth filled	253	1,045	251	1,549
Deciduous teeth filled	427	12		439
Permanent teeth extracted	102	283	77	462
Deciduous teeth extracted	1,271	285		1,556
General Anaesthetics	392	163	28	583
Emergencies	95	35	21	151

Number of pupils X-rayed	96
Prophylaxis	365
Teeth otherwise conserved	304
Number of teeth root filled	19
Inlays	1
Crowns	10
Courses of treatment completed	1,158

ORTHODONTICS

New cases commenced during year.	14
Cases completed during year	13
Cases discontinued during year	9
No. of removable appliances fitted.	18
No. of fixed appliances fitted	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant.	15

PROSTHETICS

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First time)	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (First time)	1	3	2	6
Number of dentures supplied	1	3	2	6

ANAESTHETICS

General anaesthetics administered by
Dental Officers

8

INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at school. Number of pupils.	5,355
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils.	960
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment.	3,292
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	3,276
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	244
Number of (c) found to require treatment	169

SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment	687.8
Sessions devoted to inspection	54.0
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	.5

TABLE VI SCHOOL MILK AND MEALS

(Figures supplied by Education Officer)

RETURNS MADE TO MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Date of Return	Milk		Meals		
	No. receiving milk	Percentage receiving milk	No. receiving meals	No. (included in previous column) receiving meals free of charge	Percentage receiving meals
October 1966	7,431	78 %	6,688	418	74 %
October 1965 (For comparison)	7,184	78 %	6,423	336	70 %

